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MORNING EDITION

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CHUNGKING PLAN FOR NORTHWEST SEEN DIFFICULT

Feverish Attempts to Develop Area Not Responded to By Capitalists

SELFISHNESS IS REASON

Lack of Transportation Facilities and Equipment Also Are Serious Obstacles

The Chungking regime is at present feverishly endeavoring to develop the northwestern part of China, but owing to the lack of cooperation on the part of the capitalists who are only interested in their own welfare and also to the lack of efficient machines and to the deficiency of proper transportation facilities, its development of industry in that section on any large scale seems impossible, reports a Domei dispatch from Canton.

Being completely cut from the Burma supply route and pressed from the south by the Japanese Army, the Chungking regime had to seek their future development in the northwest which was hitherto a land of untrodden regions. With the transfer of the Chiang Kai-shek regime to Chungking, the government started developing the southwestern section of the country and at the same time began cultivating the northwestern district.

As to the development of the southwestern part, the Chungking regime seems to have failed in their attempt of industrializing that part of the country.

The Chungking authorities planned to move the prosperous industry in Shanghai into the southwest but with no avail. The result of various attempts conducted by the Chungking regime brought about nothing but the rise of petty industries with no cooperation among them. For instance, in Kunming the importation of luxurious commodities caused the rise of prices of all commodities and thus some gained quick riches, but no productive enterprise was undertaken by these upstarts.

Deliberative Measures

Not to repeat the same failure in the southwestern sector, the Chungking regime is taking deliberative measures in its new attempt in the northwest. The government authorities have already sent several investigation corps into the inner regions, some consisting of industrial authorities and others of businessmen and men of experience. It is apparent that the Chungking regime is expecting to develop large-scaled industries there because that seems the only place they can rely upon for their future existence when any prospect of outside supply has become hopeless and the industry in the southwest does not promise any bright future.

In order to achieve industrial prosperity in the northwest the first problem Chungking is facing at present is the construction of traffic facilities and water supply plants. The water problem must be solved immediately before any attempt can be made for the development of industries, because the northwest is so high above sea level that rainfall is small and in the dry season no water is available. With regard to the traffic facilities, some attempt was made to extend the Lung-hai Railway to Tiensui and then to Lanchow, but that undertaking was postponed before the realization of the plan. At present the Chungking authorities are eagerly planning for the construction of highways, but due to the scarcity of gasoline and necessary machines, the construction has not yet gone very far.

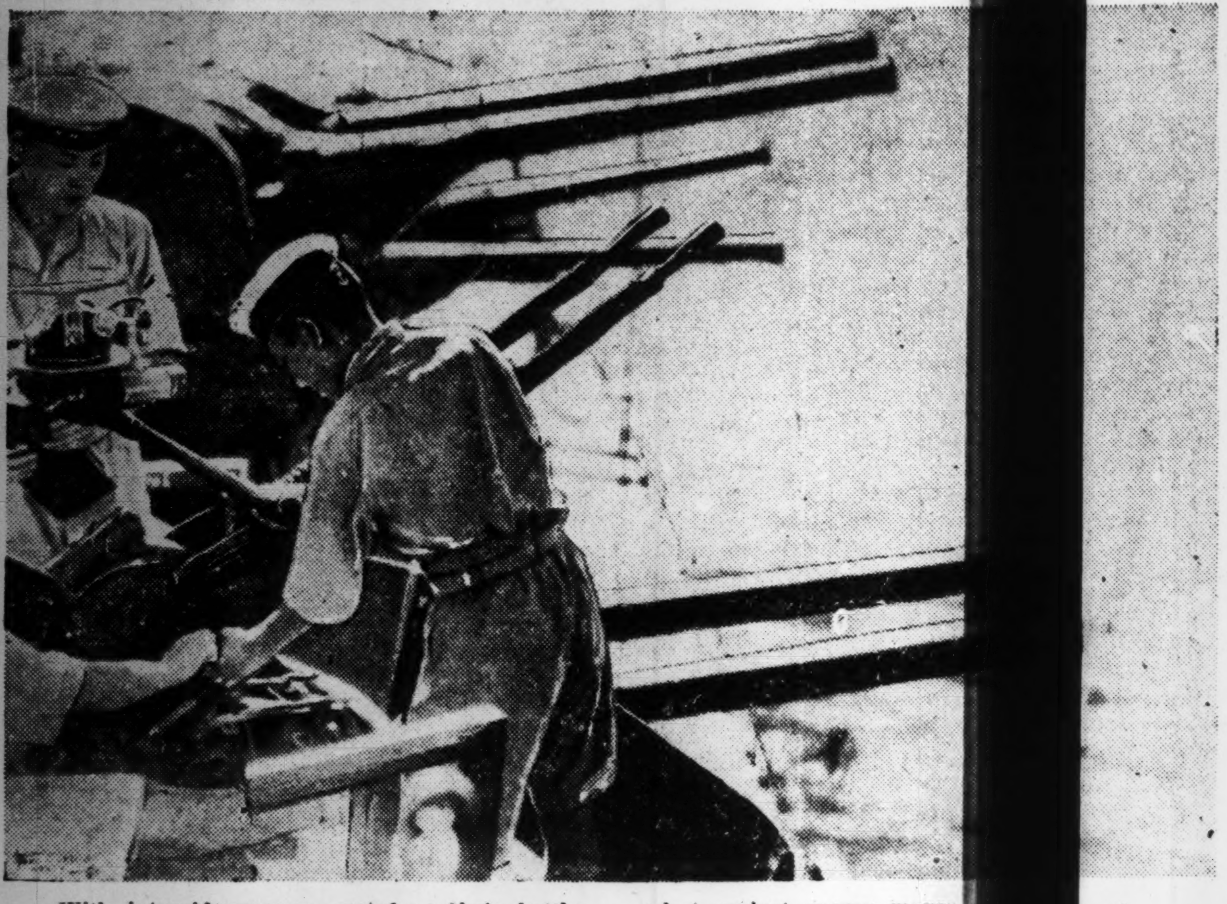
The mineral resources in the northwest have not been fully developed, but some coal, placer gold and iron deposits have been placed under development.

Besides those mineral resources, the land is rich with agricultural products such as rice, barley, herbs, and tobacco while it is also suited for raising live-stocks such as pigs and sheep. Consequently the manufacturing of yarn and leather is being carried on. Wool is produced mostly in the western part of the Yellow River, in Hsiaho, Kansu Province. Its annual output aggregates some 6,400,000 kan.

More than 3,200,000 kan of herbs are annually produced in the southern section of Kansu Province. Tobacco leaves of some 100,000 kan are produced in Pingliang and in the vicinity of Lintao while the

(Continued on Page 2)

Always Prepared for Action



With intrepid gunners posted at their battle-stations, the Imperial Navy is constantly on the alert against enemy moves.
(Passed by [illegible] Ministry)

U.S., BRITAIN EXTEND HANDS TO W. AFRICA

Is Important Factor in Supply Routes to Egypt by Land And Sea

Nichi Nichi

LISBON, October 7.—America and Britain have recently begun to stretch their hands of evil toward West Africa. French Equatorial Africa is controlled by the De Gaullists, and Belgian Congo is under the power of Britain. There are British bases at Bathurst, Freetown, Lagos, Duala, Brazzaville, Loango, Leopoldville, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Durban, and Mombasa.

In this route from the Atlantic to the Red Sea, Cape Town is the center, and the sea is constantly patrolled by two or three battleships, and from 20 to 30 destroyers and cruisers based there. Warships have been sent from Britain to cover this route, Britain's remaining life line now that the peril caused by Axis submarines in the Mediterranean has become greater.

Route to Iraq Menaced

As a result the number of convoys crossing the Southern Atlantic is not small. In the beginning of July a hundred ships entered Freetown where a part of the ships unloaded men and materials at Pointe Noore and the other went to Egypt via Cape Town and Durban. It is reported that on September 24, 32 vessels left Durban for Basra. This route is now menaced by the Axis submarines. The activity of German submarines off Dakar caused terror to the enemy. Britain's defense of Africa outside of Egypt is centered at Cape Town, and recently a military conference was held at Durban.

Another point which makes Africa an important factor in supply routes is that aerial and land routes have been opened through Central Africa to bring supplies to Egypt. There are three of these routes. The first and most important route is the one which leads from Duala by railroad to Yaunde, thence by automobile through Bangui, Bangas and Juba, then up the Nile to Khartoum, from there by railroad or up the Nile to Cairo and Alexandria. The air route also seems to follow this line. The second route is from Lagos by rail to Kano, then by automobile to El Obeid via Fort Lamy, Mongo, and El Fasher, and from El Obeid to Khartoum by rail. The third route is from Pointe Noore to Brazzaville by rail, then up the Congo river to Stanleyville, and then to Aba, Juba, and Khartoum by automobile. This route is circuitous but the possibility of using river shipping makes it important.

Because these African routes are of great importance to Britain, it seized Madagascar across the Mozambique Strait. Now it has its eyes on Dakar. Recently Britain has been spreading rumors that Dakar was being used as a German submarine base and that Germany was negotiating with Vichy to base dive bombers at Dakar. These rumors can be regarded as British preparation to take Dakar.

The recent landings of American troops at Brazzaville and Leopold-

(Continued on Page 2)

Japanese Army, Navy Given Six Warplanes By Mongolian People

Domei

KALGAN, October 8.—On the auspicious occasion of the 10th Imperial Rescript observance Day, a presentation ceremony of six aircraft including two light bombers and one heavy bomber to the Japanese Army, and one fighter and two naval fighters to the Imperial Navy, was held at the Mongolia Shrine this morning in the presence of Japanese and Mongolian officials. These aircraft were presented to the Japanese Military and Naval authorities by the 5,000,000 Mongolians in appreciation of the unshakable security they have been enjoying throughout the past years under the vigilant protection of the Japanese Army.

FILIPINOS TO COOPERATE WITH JAPANESE ARMY

124 Soldiers Pledge Loyalty In Ceremony Attended by Jorge B. Vargas

Domei

MANILA, October 7.—One hundred and twenty-four Filipino soldiers who escaped capture by Japanese Forces by deserting the American-Filipino Army pledged to cooperate positively with the Japanese military authorities during a ceremony held here at noon in the presence of Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Executive Commission in the Philippines.

These soldiers responded to the order of the Japanese Military authorities requiring all Filipino soldiers who were not taken prisoner to report immediately to the Chairman of the Executive Commission.

In a speech to these Filipinos, a representative of the Japanese Military Administration stressed that they received their freedom to which they were not entitled under wartime international law. He emphasized that the Japanese allowed them freedom in accordance with Japan's policy not to regard Filipinos as enemies.

He declared that they should set an example for all Filipinos in exerting efforts to reconstruct the new Philippines as a part of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

NEW BRITISH AIR-MAIL LINE

Domei

STOCKHOLM, October 7.—Apparently due to the increasing strain in the international situation involving India as well as countries in Central Asia, William S. Morrison, Postmaster General, today announced in the House of Commons that the British Government has decided to inaugurate a new air-mail service between England and those countries, according to London dispatches.

It is reported that the new air-mail service, which will be inaugurated in the early part of December, will link the British Isles with Iran, Iraq, India, Ceylon, British Somaliland, Ethiopia, Eritrea and Malta.

HSINMIN[illegible]EMENT WILL [illegible]LSTERED

Will Comb[illegible]ion's Efforts For Co[illegible]n of New Cr[illegible]hina

Domei

PEKING, [illegible] 8.—Strengthening of the [illegible] movement in order to co[illegible] nation's efforts for the cons[illegible] the New Order in North Ch[illegible] urged by Ying Tung, Vice-P[illegible]f the Hsinmin Society in a[illegible] issued on the occasion o[illegible]mencement of the fifth [illegible]ervation campaign.

Among th[illegible]tressed for the newly laun[illegible]ment were the enlargement [illegible] system of propaganda and[illegible]ion service, reorganization [illegible] North China youth move[illegible]ntralization of various pub[illegible]ations and the intensificati[illegible]nti-Communist movement, [illegible]ening of the Hsinmin sp[illegible]g the armed Chinese civ[illegible] to bolster the self-defense [illegible] of the public, attainment [illegible] cooperation of the people [illegible] authorities in enforcing t[illegible]ncy price control policy[illegible]hening public morale thr[illegible]ressive operations of the [illegible] China Council of the Soci[illegible]tion of public welfare an[illegible]ng the anti-opium camp[illegible]

WANG I-T[illegible]YS VISIT TO KWA[illegible] ARMY HEAD

Domei

HSINKING[illegible] 8.—Wang I-tang, Chair[illegible] North China Political Co[illegible] visiting here to extend [illegible]s for the 10th anniversary [illegible] founding of Manchoukuo[illegible]ning called on General Yo[illegible]ezu, Commander-in-Chief [illegible]wantung Army and concurre[illegible]nese Ambassador to Hsin[illegible]ng Lien-weng, Mayor of H[illegible]nd Lieutenant-General Mit[illegible]yake, Chief of the headqu[illegible] the Concordia Association.

Courag[illegible]Sultan Ibrahim of Johore W[illegible]efied British Is Now Contented

Under th[illegible]otection of the Imperial F[illegible]an Ibrahim of Johore, is li[illegible]ppy and peaceful life, acc[illegible] a Shonan dispatch from [illegible] correspondent. His meeting[illegible] Sultan is described as fo[illegible]

Sultan Ib[illegible] Johore, who determinedl[illegible] the offer of cooperation [illegible]y Lieutenant-General A[illegible] Percival, commander of [illegible]sh forces, honored me [illegible]vitation to his palace in [illegible]here he had returned a[illegible] restoration of peace and [illegible] Upon meeting him, I foun[illegible]e fully understood the [illegible]ation brought about by t[illegible]d that he had the utmost [illegible]e in the Japanese. He [illegible]tly concerned about the s[illegible]e former Japanese residen[illegible]re Bahru, who were intern[illegible]lia, and asked me many questions about them.

He recalled with a meaning smile the boastful words of Lieutenant-General Arthur Percival, who said, upon their meeting at Fort Canning, "We have 500 superior fighter planes, ready for action at the press of a button."

In February, when Johore Bahru was faced with imminent attack by the Imperial Forces, the Sultan's British advisers stole all the cash in the palace and hastily departed. However, before leaving, they told the Sultan that there was still a chance for him to flee to Australia. Nevertheless, Sultan Ibrahim flatly refused, saying "Malaya is where I was born, and I am confident that the Japanese troops will do me no harm."

He truly seemed very happy as his expectations of the Japanese have not been a disappointment.

U.S. AND BRITAIN CASTING EYES ON IRAQ, IRAN

Maneuvers to Create last Foothold for Protracted War Becoming Undisguised

AFFECTED BY SOVIET FRONT

Allies Planning to Make Central and Western Asia Supply Routes

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ROME, October 7.—American-British maneuvers to turn central and western Asia into their last foothold in a protracted war are becoming undisguised as the situation in Stalingrad and the Caucasus progresses.

There is a general tendency, accentuated since the recent visit of Wendell Willkie, for Britain to place western Asia, including Syria, Palestine and Saudi Arabia, under its sway, and for America to make central Asia, including Iran and Iraq, the sphere of its influence in that part of the globe.

At the British machination, Syria has recently caused Abdul Addis to resign from his post of Syrian representative on the Mandatory Committee in Paris, thereby denying French mandatory. Simultaneously, Britain has made clear its intention to recognize Syria and Lebanon as an independent republic. All this is a British scheme to elbow out French influence from western Asia.

Britain Cajoles Bedouins

British police control over the Jews in Palestine has been strengthened in order to suppress anti-British activities. Britain has cajoled the Bedouins who inhabit the desert in Transjordania into forming an Arab unit to guard the reservoirs, oil transmission pipes and other establishments. Britain is scheming to alienate Kurdistan from Iran and Iraq and to place it under British protection with the ultimate object of winning over the anti-British Kurds.

The Iraq Petroleum Corporation, Baghdad, recently changed hands as American capital took it over, while negotiations are reportedy in progress at Teheran for the transfer of the interests in the Anglo-Iranian Petroleum Corporation, hitherto under monopoly by the British Navy, to American capital.

It is fully expected that America will reach out its tentacles of aggression to Afghanistan. For one thing, the Afghanistan Government has decided to dispatch a Minister to Washington. Noteworthy in this connection is the statement made on October 3 by Rear-Admiral Yates Sterling, retired, well-known commentator, to the effect: "Following the fall of Caucasus, Iran, and Iraq will be the only suppliers of petroleum to the Allies. Central Asia, therefore, must be defended at the cost of death." This makes it clear that the Allies will stake their destiny on central Asia as the greatest factor to decide the issue of the current war.

It is a foregone conclusion that, with the progress of the war situation and especially in view of the fact that the Axis has now perfected a long-term war structure, the Allies will contrive to make central and western Asia an important route for sending aid to Britain.

(Continued on Page 2)

Chungking Is Seriously Alarmed Over Vague American War Policy

Willkie Dropping Hints of Allied Offensive Against Axis Powers, But Washington Not Taking Any Responsibility for Envoy's Statements

Domei

CANTON, October 8.—Chungking officials are expressing alarming concern over the obvious duplicity of America's war policy, especially with reference to a rumored Allied offensive against the Axis Powers, as expressed by President Roosevelt and Wendell Willkie, Roosevelt's special envoy now visiting Chungking, according to reports received here from Chiang Kai-shek's capital.

During his visits to Moscow and Chungking, Willkie repeatedly implied an Allied offensive against the Axis Powers, but back in the American capital, high-ranking Washington officials, particularly Roosevelt, intimated that they would not take any responsibility for statements made by Willkie regarding the formation of a second front.

According to a Washington dispatch, when Roosevelt was asked as to what he thought of Willkie's assertion to support Premier Josef Stalin's demand for increased Allied aid, he told the press that he glanced only at the headlines of the Willkie news from Chungking but failed to read its contents.

Meanwhile, Chungking reports revealed that a spokesman of the Chungking regime, irritated and embarrassed, expressed his confusion and dissatisfaction.

"Willkie probably has no authority to express the official views of Washington," he is said to have asserted, "but he had a series of conferences with responsible Washington officials prior to his departure from his country."

Willkie's conference with Premier Stalin must have been directed by Roosevelt, he said, but Roosevelt in a way contradicted the words of his special envoy.

"It is extremely strange," the Chungking spokesman is reported to have declared, "that Roosevelt should make such an enigmatic statement concerning Willkie's remarks under the delicate international conditions."

Willkie Inspects Chungking
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

SHANGHAI, October 8.—Reports emanating from Chinese sources indicate that Wendell Willkie, special envoy of President Roosevelt, who is visiting Chungking, inspected what was left of the munitions industries of Chungking on October 6.

On the night of the same day, the visiting American was the guest of Kung Hsiang-hsi, vice-president of the Executive Yuan, at a banquet.

From 8:15 p.m. the same day, he made a broadcast speech under the auspices of the Central American Cultural Association. The address was relayed to the provinces under the control of Chungking, to the South Seas regions and to America and Britain.

In his broadcast, Willkie lauded the people of Chungking who have been fighting for five years. He stressed that there was no question of America sending arms to Chungking. But he admitted that he was not confident in the ability of his country to find ways and means of getting the arms through to Chungking.

"We are trying to improve the means of transportation in order to be able to rush aid to Chungking," the special envoy of Roosevelt told his invisible listeners.

This remark created the impression among his Chinese hearers that America is cognizant of the difficulty of bringing American aid to Chungking.

Willkie spent three hours with Chiang Kai-shek on the night of October 4. The two seem to have failed to reach any decision on the question of how best to aid Chungking, which was the principal matter which occupied their attention.

WILLKIE BETRAYED DISUNITY OF ALLIES

U.S. Envoy's Remarks in Moscow Reveal Absence of War Aim, Says London Times

Domei

STOCKHOLM, October 7.—Editorially commenting on the recent statement of Premier Josef Stalin of the Soviet Union and the remarks made in Moscow by Wendell Willkie, special envoy of President Roosevelt, the London Times today expressed its doubt as to whether the Allies have a definite plan for the execution of the present war which has already entered its fourth year.

The letter of Premier Stalin is very disquieting, the Times declared, adding that it was obviously intended to cause troubles. With reference to the remarks of Willkie that enlightening of the leaders of the anti-Axis camp is necessary, the journal asserted that the fact that he openly made such remarks as to have important bearings on the Allied war stratagem in which the Allies stake their very existence, shows a defect in the organization of the Allies.

Continuing, the Times declared that Willkie's remarks betray the fact that the Allies have no definite war aim. This revelation is likely to cause mutual confidence among the Allied nations to diminish, which in turn will minimize the confidence of the Allies in final victory, the journal added.

Observing that the Axis Powers are now operating in such a manner that the Allies cannot operate in close cooperation with each other, the Times asserted that there is no reason why the Allies should submit to the separating tactics of the Axis Powers.

The Allied nations as a whole, the journal urged, should have a joint plan of operation and their activities should be unified under a joint organ so as to facilitate the prosecution of the war. The journal, however, expressed its regret that it ha to observe that both the speech and conduct of the Allied nations' leaders during recent months are such as to arouse a doubt as to whether the Allies have a definite plan for the execution of the war, despite the fact

(Continued on Page 2)

REPATRIATION SHIP ENTERS TATEYAMA

Officials Go Aboard Kamakura Maru—To Arrive at Yokohama at 9 a.m. Today

The Japanese repatriation liner Kamakura Maru, carrying 418 Japanese nationals from Australia, Borneo and New Caledonia, as well as the ashes of Lieutenant Kenshi Chuman and three other Japanese naval heroes who died in the daring submarine attack on Sydney Harbor, arrived in Tateyama Bay at 9 a.m. Thursday, according to Domei.

Thirty minutes later, officials of the Foreign Office, the Yokohama Customs Office, the Japanese Gendarmerie and the Foreign Affairs Section of the Metropolitan Police Board, went aboard the liner to dispose of customs, passport and other routine details.

Meanwhile, a touching scene was enacted on land as middle and national school pupils of Tateyama city lined up along the pier at 11 a.m. to pay homage to the souls of the four members of the Special Submarine Attack Flotilla which penetrated Sydney Harbor.

The Kamakura Maru will leave Tateyama early this morning and will arrive at 9 a.m. at Yokohama.

NIPPON ARMY DELIVERS AIRPLANES TO NANKING

Occasion Marked by Gala Celebration With Test Flight Conducted

Domei

NANKING, October 7.—In the presence of many Japanese and Chinese officials, an official ceremony was held at the Nanking airfield this morning to deliver Japanese airplanes to the National Government of Nanking.

The airplanes are a part of the goods purchased by the National Government under the terms of the ¥3,000,000 loan contract with Japan.

Test flights of these new planes were made successfully by the Japanese Army airmen, while the newly organized Chinese Air Force machines flew over the airfield in formation during the ceremony.

SHIPBUILDERS' KEY WAR ROLE IS EMPHASIZED

Minister of Communications Urges Greater Efforts in Special Address

CITES AMERICAN PROGRAM

Seacraft Seen Indispensable for Expansion of Productive Capacity

Dwelling on the present condition of shipbuilding in America and urging redoubled efforts on the part of those engaged in shipbuilding in Japan, Vice-Admiral Ken Terashima, Communications Minister, addressed the employes of the Yokohama Dockyard of the Mitsubishi Heavy-Industries, Ltd. at 2 p.m. Thursday following his inspection of the dockyard. The substance of his address, which was relayed over a nation-wide hook-up, follows:

On this the tenth Imperial Rescript Observance Day, I wish to express to you my appreciation of your hard work and to ask for your continued devotion in the future.

Under the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor, the Imperial Forces by superior strategy and gallant fighting have been achieving brilliant war results since the start of the War of Greater East Asia. This is a matter for hearty felicitation.

While it is true that the innate strength of the Imperial Forces has enabled the successful conclusion of operations over a vast area of several thousand nautical miles, it is also undeniable that our shipping contributed materially toward this success.

The imperativeness of perfecting our shipping in order to prosecute a 100-year war needs no stressing. It is no doubt a source of genuine satisfaction to you to see seacraft, into the building of which you have put your heart and soul, doing great work in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and in the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Cites U. S. Capacity

You all know that modern wars are total wars, wars for productivity. Shipping is the source of productivity. America and Britain who suffered miserable defeat at the opening of the war have now come to realize Japan's strength. America, in particular, is at the greatest pains to replete armament in order to counter-attack us. I understand that an average of three ships per day is being built in American dockyards, where they are working 24 hours every day on day and night shifts. From this you can appreciate their serious-mindedness.

We must be fully prepared against this American capacity. It is highly encouraging to us that Japan's industrial capacity has undergone remarkable expansion. But ships are an indispensable preliminary to productivity expansion. National strength cannot be augmented without ships. It is quite natural, therefore, that repletion of shipping should be urged as the most urgent of necessities.

The Government, defying all obstacles, is dashing toward the execution of Japan's shipbuilding program. The success of this plan depends entirely on you. To shipbuilding the Government is giving first preference in labor supply, materials, funds and in all other matters, so that the execution of the shipbuilding program may be expedited. At the same time, greater and greater demands will be made on your energy and effort.

Confident of Ability

We firmly believe that if you give full play to your genius, you will find it not so difficult a matter to produce more. Some of you, employed in the shipbuilding industry, are not skilled workers. Some of you had to leave the work for which you had been trained for years, while others have been called to the colors.

I have great sympathy with those who are engaged in industries to which they are not quite accustomed and in which they are exposed to the danger of losing their lives. I want my hearers to ponder on what the State is demanding of them at this time. In short, I desire to see my hearers awaken to the situation and put in every ounce of your energy into your work, whatever its character.

The Government has recently designed a medal to be awarded to workers who do their work con-

(Continued on Page 2)

'AID SOLDIERS DRIVE' ENDS SUCCESSFULLY

People Throughout Japan Visit Shrines and Help Homes of Men at Front

With Thursday the "day to praise honorable deeds," the six days in which the 100,000,000 people of Japan turned the whole of their attention to expressing gratitude to the soldiers at the front and to their relatives at home were brought to an end. The people's gratitude to the fighting men and their families is always present but these six days were especially dedicated to the movement to increase military relief.

People throughout the nation visited their shrines to pay homage to the spirits of those who fell for the nation, and women and children brought gifts to the families of the war dead, and helped in all kinds of work in which these families are engaged.

Students of girls' schools visited the army and navy hospitals with gifts they had made with their own hands, and 4,000,000 priests of all Buddhist sects throughout the nation visited the homes of the war dead and prayed for the repose of the loyal spirits.

In Tokyo, students, members of the Dai Nippon Women's Association, Youth Corps, and men who had returned from the front because of wounds all took part in donating their services to the building of the memorial tower for the loyal spirits. Yasukuni Shrine was crowded throughout the day with people gathering from all parts of the metropolis to pay homage there. And the department stores too were filled with the citizenry who had come to see the Military Relief Exhibits going on.

Thus the people of Japan in paying tribute to the loyal dead and in extending a cheering hand to their families made certain again their unshakable determination to carry the war to victory.

Chungking Plan For Northwest Seen Difficult

(Continued From Page 1)

western part of the Yellow River is rich with agricultural products.

The industries in the northwest is not highly developed. Only a few factories are manufacturing alcohol, cement, yarn and paper, while other light industries are managed by hand.

Industries Undeveloped

In the northwestern part of China, most of the investments have been made in commercial enterprises with the object of realizing immediate profits, and scarcely any capital is invested in industries. Thus the total flow of investment in the provinces in the northwest is said to amount to some 200,000,000 Yuan. The government authorities are seriously considering to transfer that capital into industrial enterprises. The resulting deficiency in the money market is sure to hinder normal development of industry in the northwest.

Another drawback to the development of the northwest is the shortage of necessary machines and accessories needed in manufacturing factories. Though it is apparent that the Chungking government will start with the light industry which will not require so much equipment as the heavy industry, should the Chungking government wish to obtain any considerable amount of products it is obvious that the manufacturing factories must be fairly well provided with necessary machines. The main products in the light industry are yarn, alcohol, flour and leather.

Another drawback to the development of industries is the lack of traffic facilities.

Politically the Chungking regime is also confronting difficult problems caused by the Communists and the Mohammedans.

It can rightly be said that the Chungking government must overcome numerous obstacles before it can successfully carry out its serious task of developing the untrodden regions in the northwest.

U.S. and Britain Casting Eyes On Iraq, Iran

(Continued From Page 1)

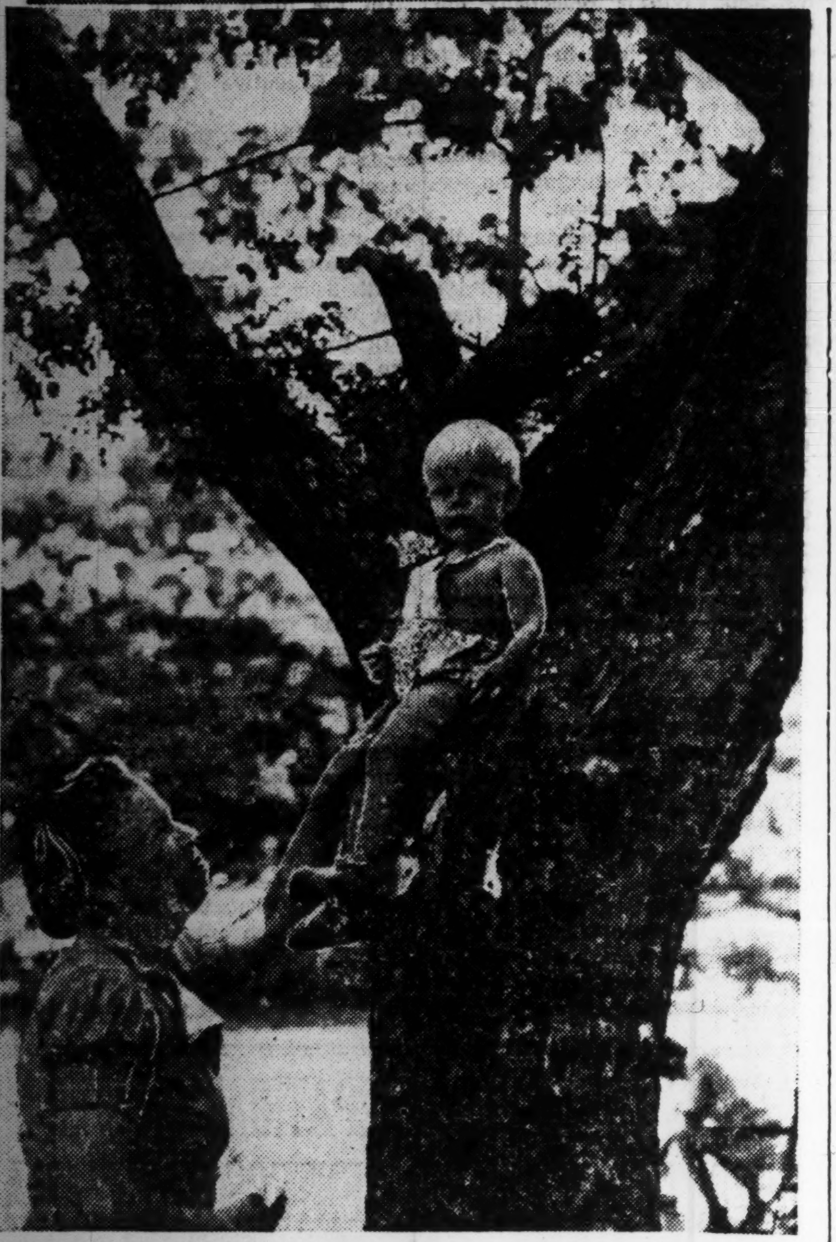
the Soviet Union and Chungking.

Constructing New Route

This conclusion is borne out by the fact that a Soviet-aiding route via Iran and Turkistan is being hurriedly set up by American experts and Soviet troops. Again, a convention of representatives from Syria, Transjordania and Saudi Arabia has been called in Amman (Transjordania) to deliberate on the construction of a railway or a road between Mecca and Damascus ostensibly "for the convenience of pilgrims to Mecca" but actually for transporting innumerable British "military pilgrims."

To the Allies is also attributed an inordinate ambition to establish contact with Egypt and the Caucasus via South Africa across the Red Sea. Also under the Allies' contemplation is the construction of a long, winding Chungking-aiding route over a vast area via Karachi along the Indus and across eastern Turkistan and Tibet in place of the Burma route.

Just Like Ordinary Times



Seeing is believing. In the above pictures nationals of enemy countries are shown going about their life at an internment camp in the Philippines. They as presented by the pictures might be at their homes buying vegetables as the top picture shows or playing with the baby as the bottom one proves. Their life in the internment camp is no different from ordinary life, except that they are detained because of war. (Passed by the War Ministry)

KEIO UNIVERSITY SETS UP WAR LIBRARY ON CAMPUS

Contains Books, Periodicals, With Documents Dealing With Development of Current War

A comprehensive war library containing books, periodicals and documents dealing exhaustively with the War of Greater East Asia, including the China Affair, and the Manchurian Incident, has been newly established on the campus of Keio University, revealed Professor Tetsuji Kata, head of the Economic Department of the University, reports Domei.

In a statement to the press, Professor Kata said that the new library, which will be known as "The Greater East Asia Library," contains extensive data relative to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and its development. He added that new information will be constantly added to keep the archieve up to date.

Professor Kata said that he conceived the idea of creating a war library after inspecting the war library at Stanford University, Palo Alto, California.

"Every effort will be made to make the new library an outstanding archive for all data concerning the War of Greater East Asia," he added, "which is destined to go down as one of the most epochal conflicts in the history of the world, and foreign publications on the war will be added to the collection whenever possible."

HOUSE OF PEERS TO STUDY JAPANESE STEEL INDUSTRY

70 Members Divided Into Three Groups to Inspect Leading Mills

Over seventy members of the House of Peers, divided into three groups, shortly will inspect leading steel mills in Japan to learn more about actual conditions prevailing in Japan's wartime steel industry, it was learned, says Domei.

The initial group composed of nine members headed by Viscount Masaaki Hoshina, is slated to leave the capital October 10 on a tour of principal iron mills and smeltries in Hokkaido, and Tohoku districts.

The second party composed of 10 members headed by Prince Sanetaka Ichijo will leave Tokyo October 20 for a week's inspection trip of the larger steel mills in Osaka, Kyoto and Kobe.

Prince Nobusuke Takatsukasa will head the third group of 53 members which will inspect leading iron foundries in the vicinity of Tokyo for about five days,. starting November 1.

Shipbuilders' Key War Role Is Emphasized

(Continued From Page 1)

scientiously. By this system the Government wants to express heartfelt thanks to the industrial workers who are playing an important role in the efficient conduct of the current war.

In conclusion, I have a great hope that all who are engaged in the shipbuilding industry will take a firmer resolve to help win the current war through serving the State according to their ability and do their work in the spirit of the officers and men at the firing lines.

Radio Will [illegible]ect Tokyo a[illegible] South In Rou[illegible]e Talk

A round-ta[illegible]ssion by means of a ra[illegible] between Tokyo and th[illegible]n regions of Shonan, B[illegible]l Manila, where the co[illegible] work is rapidly progre[illegible] be broadcast on Octobe[illegible] p.m. Dr. Hiroshi Shimo[illegible]ember of the House of [illegible]okyo will preside while [illegible]oshichika Tokugawa, K[illegible]ashi, and Marquis Yoris[illegible]gawa, Advisers to the [illegible]dministrations in Mala[illegible]ns, Java and the Phil[illegible]spectively will participat[illegible]discussion from Shonan, [illegible]d Manila. The vivid and [illegible]riences of the three men [illegible]rd to the construction o[illegible]ater East Asia Co-Prospe[illegible]re will be heard in the [illegible] which is expected to la[illegible]one hour. As this will b[illegible] time that Tokyo and th[illegible]n regions will be hook[illegible]ther, the success of the [illegible] is being keenly anticip[illegible] a technical standpoint[illegible]

GERMAN AR[illegible]SETS 'NOVEL' [illegible] SCHEME

Russians Tri[illegible] Blow Up Reich Positi[illegible] Digging Undergr[illegible]nnel

By Arrange[illegible]he Asahi
(Special to the J[illegible] Advertiser)

BERLIN, Oct[illegible] communique issued by th[illegible] High Command on Octobe[illegible]led that for the first time i[illegible]ent war the Soviet forces r[illegible] warfare by underground [illegible]

Red troops d[illegible]ay to reach the German p[illegible] a hillside southeast of O[illegible] was their plan to blow [illegible]erman positions on Octobe[illegible]

The German[illegible] suspicions had been ar[illegible]hdrew the forces manning [illegible]ions before the Soviets ha[illegible] cause the blast.

The unsusp[illegible]ets blasted the German p[illegible]ich had already been ab[illegible] When they came to the [illegible]o see how things stood, [illegible] fell upon by Germans w[illegible]en lying in wait for them [illegible]m the positions and defe[illegible]

MANCHOUKU[illegible]NESTY GRANTED [illegible]RIMINALS

Approximate[illegible]criminals in Manchoukuo, [illegible]se charged with political [illegible]ere affected by the Imperial [illegible] Ordinance issued on Mar[illegible]ommemoration of the 10th[illegible]ary of Manchoukuo's birt[illegible] Justice Department of [illegible]o disclosed on Wednesday, [illegible]uri reported today from Hs[illegible]

Of the total [illegible]s involved, 20,904 receive[illegible]rtening of their prison s[illegible]nd 50,750 a restoration o[illegible]civil rights which had be[illegible]ded because of their crime[illegible]

Those grant[illegible]ty included 830 criminals [illegible]ith violating the Peace Pres[illegible]Law through their associati[illegible] the Chungking regime.

Shigemits[illegible]s Wang

C.P.S.

NANKING, [illegible]7.—Mamoru Shigemitsu, Ja[illegible]mbassador to China, thank[illegible]dent Wang Ching-wei for [illegible]n reception the National [illegible]nt had accorded the th[illegible]al Envoys, Baron Kiichiro[illegible]a, Hachiro Arita, and Ryu[illegible] and their suite during th[illegible]Nanking.

WILLKIE BETRAYED DISUNITY OF ALLIES

(Continued from Page 1)

that the conflict has already entered its fourth year.

United Nations Upset
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

BERLIN, October 6.—The message given by Premier Joseph Stalin to a correspondent of the Associated Press has caused a great sensation in America and Britain.

The British Government feigns to be unperturbed over Premier Stalin's act. The prevention of a re-opening of the question of the second front against Germany, however, appears to be its greatest desire.

Reports from neutral countries indicate that Premier Stalin's message to the Associated Press put in unmistakable language the true state of affairs pertaining to relations among America, Britain, and the Soviet Union.

These reports suggest that both America and Britain ill conceal the fact that they are attaching the utmost importance to Premier Stalin's message. The newspapers of Moscow prominently displayed the whole text of the message. This is a fact which will enable one to form an idea as to the underlying motive of the act of the Soviet chief executive.

Almost as soon as Premier Stalin gave his message to the Associated Press correspondent, the United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Admiral William H. Standley, and the British Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, talked together at Kuibishev, following which they both hurried to Moscow.

Observers were left wondering what was the business which took the American and British envoys to Moscow. Quarters claiming to be unusually well-informed on such matters were positive that the discussion the two envoys had under instructions from their home governments before their departure for Moscow was of what was to be done to increase Anglo-American aid to the Soviet Union as a step toward hushing up the friction among America, Britain, and the Soviet Union which had come to the surface in a dramatic fashion with Premier Stalin's move.

Allied Aid Useless

Students of relations among America, Britain, and the Soviet Union are convinced that such temporising measures as increasing Anglo-American aid to the Soviet Union would not right matters among the three countries.

From the first, these observers believe, America and Britain on the one hand and the Soviet Union on the other did not look at things eye to eye. The three countries knew too well that by attempting to bring the question of the second front to a head, they would only be making it difficult to fight with any measure of success against the Germans.

It was pointed out that ever since the spring of this year, when the question of the second front was to the fore, the Soviet Union has shown itself reluctant to press for action on the matter so far as appearances went. America and Britain, for their part, have seen fit not to go beyond saying things to the Soviet Union which pleased it transiently.

There is something notable in the circumstances of the delivery of Premier Stalin's message to the Associated Press. The Soviet Premier acted at a time when it looked as though the Soviet Union had gained an increased say in matters of common interest to herself, America, and Britain after its armed forces had made their last stand against the Germans in the battle for Stalingrad.

It is clear that Premier Stalin in his message to the Associated Press had his finger on the sore spot of America and Britain, which are basing great hopes on the wider offensive against Germany contemplated by the Soviet Union.

There are indications showing that there is an ever-widening gap between Britain and the Soviet Union. One of them is the recent admission of Harold Butler, head of British Information Service in America, that the unity between America and Britain on the one side and the Soviet Union on the other was not such as left nothing to be desired.

One effect of Premier Stalin's act on Britain was a revival in an accentuated form of the clamor of the Trade Union for the immediate establishment of a second front against Germany. This time the Trade Union seems determined to get removed all political hindrances to the realization of the second front.

The action of the Trade Union, according to the concensus of opinion here, will only end in a further deterioration of relations among America, Britain, and the Soviet Union.

Put on Front Page

The German press attached great importance to Premier Stalin's message to the Associated Press, with Berlin newspapers publishing it on the front page. German commentators are all agreed that Premier Stalin's message is the best evidence supporting the theory that things are rapidly becoming impossible for the Soviet Union. They have no doubt that in the message, Premier Stalin demanded that America and Britain adopt military measures necessary to open up a second front against Germany at a time when it is considered that such measures would be most helpful to the Soviet Union. It is stressed by them that both America and Britain are in a total quandary in the face of the persistency with which they are asked by the Soviet Union to be quick in fulfilling their promise of a second front against Germany.

They are wondering whether America and Britain will repeat fruitless attempt at the opening up of a second front at Dieppe and Tobruk, just to please Premier Stalin.

Public Taking Up Issue
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

BUENOS AIRES, October 7.—The American and British public is taking Premier Stalin's statement seriously, particularly as an unpleasant atmosphere has been created between the Soviet Union on the one hand and America and Britain on the other. "We told you so" is the attitude of the general public toward their Governments, which are studiously mum. Grilling in the Lower House on Tuesday failed to elicit any comment from Prime Minister Winston Churchill. President Roosevelt is trying to avoid reference to the subject. By saying, "I haven't read the Stalin statement," he feigned ignorance in his conference with the reporters on Tuesday.

Despite the silence maintained by the Governments, the general public is glibly taking up the issue as evincing lack of unity in the Allied camp. Representative of such opinion was the editorial in Tuesday's issue of the London Times which said in effect:

"The Allies always must have mutually trustworthy war policies. The recent utterances and actions of the leaders of the United nations cause us to doubt whether such policies are in existence. Military plans must be based on closest diplomatic unity."

Thus the London journal, while urging anew unity in the Allied camp, has hinted that Premier Stalin's statement endorses disunity among America, Britain and the Soviet Union.

There is no denying the fact that Premier Stalin's statement has bred an unpleasant atmosphere among the three countries. That America and Britain will again resort to their traditional subterranean methods to cajole the Soviet Union into remaining on their side is easily inferable from the return home of Admiral William H. Standley, American Ambassador to the Soviet Union, accompanied by the military and naval attaches.

U.S., BRITAIN EXTEND HANDS TO W. AFRICA

(Continued From Page 1)

ville and of 200 American pilots at Freetown, and the fact that De Gaullists proceeded immediately to enter into some plot can be taken as evidence of Anglo-American designs upon Dakar. It is said that the occupation of Dakar is planned not only to eliminate the danger of German submarines but to advance upon French Morocco and assault Field Marshal Erwin Rommel from the rear or to threaten Italy. This is the theory of the second front in Africa.

Axis circles in Lisbon consider this more possible than a second front in Europe. The possibility has increased especially since Brazil's entry into the war. Brazil fears greatly the threat to its coastal districts should Dakar become an Axis Base. American Navy Secretary Knox has gone to Brazil to tell the Brazilians that Natal would be made into a formidable naval and air base. Vichy, Spain and Rome, who would be most affected by an African front are noting this with seriousness. On the second anniversary of the British attack on Dakar, the governor-general of Dakar made clear that he would defend Dakar until death, and it is said that women and children have been ordered to evacuate. On September 25 and 26, Pierre Laval, French Premier, held a conference with Darlan, Planton, Noges concerning the defense of Dakar, and it is said the Weygand also attended this meeting.

Why Britain is hesitating to attack Dakar is because it knows that the French fleet there will resist to the last, and it fears that that will cause the entire French fleet to take action against the British. Another reason is that the French and native troops in Morocco do not seem inclined toward the British. In the case of Madagascar. Britain thought that as soon as its forces landed the French and the natives would welcome them, but that turned out to be a mistake.

British Waiting Opportunity

If there is any chance or excuse to soothe the wrath of the fleet at Dakar and the troops in Morocco, the British will attack Dakar at any time. At the present it is awaiting the oportunity and making some sort of reason by its propaganda. Though the battleship Richlieu is at Dakar and the land forces there are well equipped, if America and Britain should launch a real attack it is doubtful whether the French will be able to prevent occupation. Though there are German armistice committeemen in Morocco and Dakar, Germany has not been given any bases, and if anything happens it can aid only by planes. A real defense can not be put up until the Trans-Sahara railroad is completed.

The railroad had been started before the war and it will lead from Morocco to Dakar and Konkuati. After completion it will be able to send supplies to the Axis forces in north Afrcia, cut off Britain's sea route and its central Africa route, and threaten Brazil. Germany and France are cooperating in fighting the fierce heat and severe cold of the Sahara day and night to complete the railroad by next spring.

The British fear the day when this railroad will be completed. They want to attack Morocco and Dakar before this route is ready. The situation in west Arfica needs careful watching. Africa is increasing in importance as a stage upon which world-shaking action may take place.

N. China Delegates Coming

Domei

PEKING, October 7.—Sixteen delegates of the Hsinmin Society of North China, headed by Mr. Wang Fu-shan, left here by train this afternoon for Tokyo to attend the liaison conference of various Asia development associations in Japan, Manchoukuo, China, and Mongolia, which will be held in Tokyo for four days beginning October 13.

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A Slogan Contest!

WANTED: Slogans of the War of Greater East Asia

Terse, pointed slogans expressing either or both of the following ideas are wanted:

1. The united determination of Japan's 100,000,000 in the execution of the War of Greater East Asia.
2. The determination to fight until the United States and the British Empire shall have been thoroughly defeated.

Conditions

1. Slogans are to be submitted in English or Japanese and if presented in Japanese they will be translated and judged accordingly. Any number of slogans may be submitted.
2. Slogans must be written on Government Postal Cards, and must include full name and address of sender. They must be sent to the Slogan Contest, the Japan Times and Advertiser, No. 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, not later than October 20, 1942.

Judges

3. The ten best and five second best slogans submitted by the contestants will be selected by the following judges, and the result will be announced in the Japan Times and Advertiser on November 20, 1942. The judges are:
   Colonel Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of Imperial Headquarters
   Captain Hideo Hiraide, Sectional Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters
   Akiyoshi Tajiri, Chief of the Investigation Department, Foreign Office
   Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information
   Renichi Yanami, Chief of Propaganda Section, Taisei-yokusan-kai
   Eiji Yoshikawa, writer
   Ki Kimura, writer
   Toshi Go, President, Japan Times and Advertiser.
4. A prize of ¥100 will be awarded for the ten best slogans and a subscription of the Japan Times & Advertiser for a half-year for the five second best slogans. The copy-right on these fifteen slogans will be held by the Japan Times and Advertiser.

大東亞戰爭標語募集

募集標語

大東亞戰爭ニ對スル一億國民ノ決意ヲ示スモノ
米英撃滅ヲ見ルマデ戰ヒ拔ク決意ヲ示スモノ
以上双方又ハソノ一ツノ内容ヲ示ス[illegible]
ノ標語ナルコト

應募方法及ビ期日

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社標語係宛郵送サレタシ

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パン・タイムス」紙上ニ發表ス

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VOLUMES ON JAPAN ABSORB U.S. PUBLIC

Hugh Byas's 'Our Japanese Enemy' Is Best-Seller—Textbooks Are Sold Out

The rapid and striking Japanese victories have astounded the Americans who had always believed in their might and invincibility. As a result, in the United States today, there is an ever-increasing demand for books on Japan. According to Toichiro Takamatsu, former Nichi Nichi correspondent in New York, who returned to Japan recently, the War of Greater East Asia has brought about great changes in the people's selection of reading materials.

The best-seller is "Our Japanese Enemy" by Hugh Byas, which contends that the Japanese ignorance of American psychology will finally result in her defeat. It does not however elaborate on how this defeat will be realized. He has also published translations of "Tripartite Alliance and Japan-American War" and a will of the former Premier, Baron Giichi Tanaka, both written to suit his own purpose.

Some of the other books dealing with Japan are Timperley's "Japan as a World Problem," Abend's "Fortress of the Pacific," "The Victory of the Pacific" by an Associated Press correspondent, which maintains that victory can only be won by landing troops in Japan within this year, and "America in the New Pacific" by a member of the Investigation Committee on Pacific problems. This book is said to be very conservative as well as reliable.

Army History Published

The special June publication of the Penguin series deals with the history of the Japanese Army, its organization and armaments, under the title of "How the Japanese Army Fights." This book analyzes the operations and tactics applied in the China Affair and the Malayan campaign, and reports that the results of today are not surprising in view of the strength of the Japanese Forces.

Writers like William H. Chamberlain, author of "What Kind of a Race Are the Japanese " appearing in the American Mercury magazine, warned the people against underrating the Japanese. Wilfrid Fleisher, Earnest Hauser, Joseph Newman, and James R. Young have all grossly misled the American public's knowledge of Japan.

Textbooks on the Japanese language have all sold out, as the Americans have realized that they must learn the Japanese language in order to win the war. Since last year, courses in Japanese have been established at Harvard, Columbia, George Washington, California and other universities.

Japanese-English dictionaries, belonging to the interned Japanese, were confiscated on the ground that they were classified as arms. The Japanese textbooks printed at Harvard are comparatively well-compiled. However it is difficult for beginners, since it attempts to start with the elementary rudiments and advance to higher grades within a short period of six months.

In addition to books relating to Japan, there is John Gunther's "Inside Story of Central and South America" which still continues to sell. An interesting thing is the great demand for cookery books, probably due to the fact that food in restaurants have now become inferior to home cooking.

Magazine Prices Go Up

The prices of magazines have gone up. The Saturday Evening Post, at the sacrifice of foregoing the largest circulation in the American magazine world raised the price to 10 cents. Liberty, Collier's, and News Week have all followed suit.

Former American Ambassador Davies published his "Mission to Moscow," making public therein his diary and also the secret reports dispatched to the President and Secretary of State. Due to the German-Soviet War, this has been received with much interest. Also, translations of Tolstoi's "War and Peace" are once more in demand. One of the best-sellers during the last half year was "Berlin Diary" by Shirer, a member of the broadcasting corporation of NBC.

CHINA RELIGIOUS BODY SET

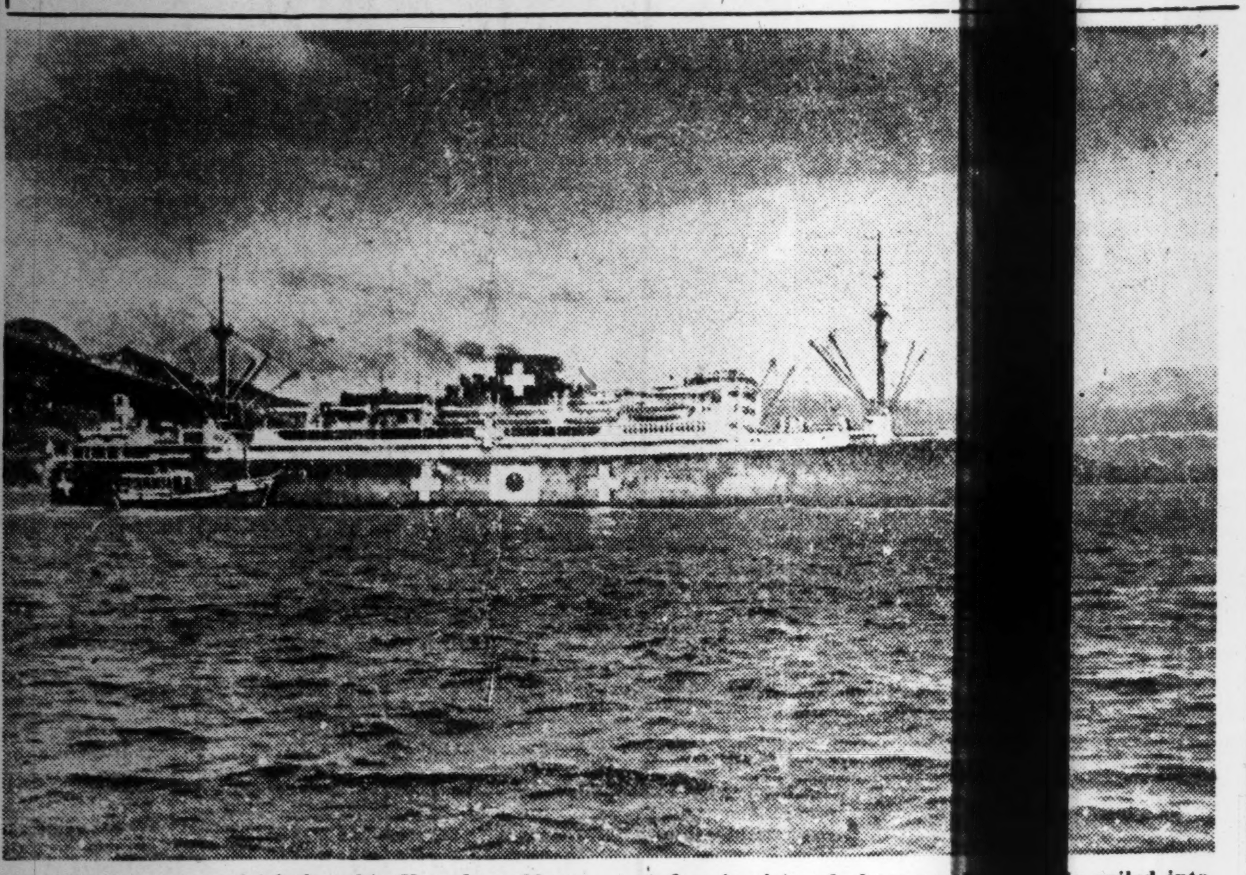
Is Federation of All Christian Sects In Northern Area

Domei

PEKING, October 7.—Marking a new era in the religious history of China, a North China Christian Association, which is a federation of all Christian sects in North China formed on a new basis to cope with the situation arising from the War of Greater East Asia, will be inaugurated on October 15 at the Hwaijentang Hall here.

The plan for organizing North China's Christian sects into a federation has been pushed since April 18 by a commission appointed specially for the purpose.

Concludes Safe Trip



The Japanese repatriation ship Kamakura Maru, which is scheduled to arrive at Yokohama at 9 a.m. today, is pictured above as ly sailed into Hongkong Harbor.

ENEMY CRUELTY BA ED

Inhuman, Barbarous Treatment of Japanese Internees in Hostile Lands Revealed by Asahi Correspondent

The coldly calculated brutality of the Dutch and De Gaullist French authorities in the Southern Regions toward the Japanese repatriates, the inhuman treatment of innocent Japanese herded into ill-equipped camps, into filthy, overcrowded ships, is vividly described by Seishi Kurozumi, Asahi correspondent aboard the Kamakura Maru.

Drawing a graphic word picture of the intense suffering which his fellow passengers, who are scheduled to arrive in Yokohama today, were forced to undergo at the hands of the enemy authorities, Mr. Kurozumi leaves no doubt of the cruel barbarity of that section of humanity against whom Japan has risen in arms. His article follows:

Words cannot express our feelings on December 8, the day when war was finally declared against Britain and the United States. Even before the outbreak of the war the Japanese residents in the Southern Regions had been treated as though we were nationals of a hostile country. The moment war was declared, the authorities commenced arresting the Japanese residents.

All kinds of preparations must have been made previously, because upon the declaration of war, no time was lost before every nook and corner was throughly searched for Japanese residents in Sumatra, New Zealand, New Caledonia and on every small island in the South Seas. Even those of half-blood were not exempted from arrest. Those native inhabitants who had any business or personal connections with the Japanese were also arrested by the Dutch. The total number of Japanese arrested in the Netherlands East Indies including British Borneo aggregated some 1,960 while those in Australia totaled around 1,050 and those in New Caledonia some 1,140.

With the spread of the war to the Southern Regions the Dutch government in the Netherlands East Indies and the French government in New Caledonia under the now defunct De Gaulle regime decided to move the Japanese internees who were being confined in various localities to Australia which they thought would be relatively safe from Japanese attack. From about the end of December of last year the Dutch government officials residing in various islands and the French in New Caledonia started moving the Japanese internees to Australia, grouping them into several batches.

Japanese Maltreated

The maltreatment of the Japanese by the Dutch officials and by the French officials under the De Gaulle regime was extreme. Those arrested in Surabaya and the eastern sector of Java and its vicinity were interned in the Sumono internment camp in Semarang on the north coast of Java while the others residing in the western part of Java were confined in the Garu camp. Many other Japanese residents in New Guinea, Celebes, Amblaw Island, Banda Island, and the Arru Islands, together with those in Celebes and Macassar while some from Sumatra were moved to Solo, a city in central Java. Among those interned there were prominent men such as the managers and staff members of the Surabaya Branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Mitsui and Mitsubishi Companies and other Japanese companies and plantations.

Those who were moved to Java from non-Dutch territories later revealed that as soon as the evacuation ship arrived at a certain harbor they were blindfolded and ordered to hold on to a long cord with the threat that should they loosen their grip they would be shot to death right on the spot. They also said that they were sure the same boat was equipped with wire-entanglements charged with electricity. As to personal belongings, they disclosed that they were allowed to take a few things with them but in the course of transportation from one place to another, they were mostly confiscated and by the time they reached Java, hardly a thing worth mentioning was left to them. But while being interned in Java, they said that they were confident that sometime soon the Japanese Army would land on the island and rescue them from their life of misery. That confidence kept them from despairing too much.

On January 9, the internees in the Garu internment camp and in the Semarang camp boarded an evacuation ship at Batavia Harbor. On that very day, on the way to the harbor from the Garu internment camp, very unexpectedly and with no reason whatsoever, a Japanese by the name of Shigekichi Yasuzumi was shot by one of the Amboinan guards.

That day, the internees at the Garu camp left their place of confinement at 5 a.m. They were marching to the station in four lines under the guard of native escorts who were continually shouting that death was the penalty for those who should attempt to run away. When they had walked for some twenty minutes, a native escort suddenly knocked off the hat from Mr. Yasuzumi's head. Consequently he staggered and fell out of line. Shot in his right leg, he fell to the ground. Witnessing this cruel incident the Japanese became excited, but being confronted by rifles and a light machine-gun, they were not able to speak to him.

At the station they were packed in a fourth-class train used only by the native people 70 in one carriage. Finally they reached the harbor at 7 p.m. During that trip they were not only given no food or drink but they were constantly under the threat of machine-guns. In addition, the carriages were equipped with wire-entanglements. Later we were informed that Mr. Yasuzumi had been taken away on a motor-cycle immediately after he had been shot. Fortunately, his wound was not fatal. Mr. Yasuzumi is a native of Sendai and a graduate of the Engineering Course of Sendai Imperial University. I was told that the Amboinans had been maliciously told that some thousands of them had been sent to Singapore where they met a cruel death at the hands of the Japanese. This fake propaganda must have driven them to commit their outrageous violence.

A Torturous Voyage

The evacuation ship which transported us to Australia was of 8,000 tons and approximately 2,000 were packed in the hatches and on the decks. The evacuees were brought from various internment camps, including the one in western Java and others in Semarang and Solo. Some others from Menado, on the north coast of Celebes, were later added to the former group. On January 9 the ship left Batavia Harbor and after taking on board some evacuees at Tjilatsap Harbor, the ship set sail on January 15. The hatches were so crowded that it was impossible for us to move around. For our bedding, we were each provided with only one rush-mat while our daily dish consisted of boiled-rice of inferior quality with some dried fish or one sardine. All the portholes were tigh with iron boards charged wi city. From the day we le to the time we reached Tj was so hot that we actually nced the suffering and to ll. As the ship s iled on uth, it became sc chilly th s impossible to sleep witho ets. When we asked for s Dutch not only refused ou but closed the top of th hus keeping us shut in da 14 days till we finally reac aide on January 29.

As the eing confined in the dark ch, two of our fellow-evacu ortunately passed away be ship reached its destination tch treatment of the sick than inhuman. When we had treated the patients ly and might cause early to the patients they coolly at it would be no trouble o bury the dead at sea. U ing at Adelaide we were h r the Australian officials. B the warm sunlight of So alia, we wondered how we able to endure such suffer orture as we had experienced out the voyage.

The Jap sidents in New Caledonia sted on December 8 and at their respective village or gendarmerie stations fo hile in Noumea, capital of , some had to spend the he compound of the barrack e following day they were to Newville Island and co a ruined church building. French government, then e De Gaulle regime was with the problem of supp for some 1,000 Japanese i t arranged with the Austral nment to transport them lia.

Mo ustralia

The Fren nment apparently feared th kind of trouble might be the Japanese, with so m interned in a small place he conclusion of the negoti tween the two government t group of some 300 Japane ees were transported to at the end of December. nd of May, 1,110 had been to Australia in four batche e the internees being pack e hatches of a small boa previously had been used portation of animals. At ere remain only some 20 J sidents in New Caledonia either sick or of French n

The hard of the life of the internees e was that they were con being mobilized for compul ual labor. First, at the end er all the tailors were mobi the task of sewing milita s. Gradually the governme mobilizing them for heavie ch as cultivating waste la trenches and carrying e used for the construct fortress. They were also in building the airfield a ing and unloading cargo when an Australian tra on a rock, the internees ged out of their beds at 3 were compelled to pull th he rock. Whenever the g officials needed labor the internees were mobilized l of the government off out even one franc of p

As for t y of those Japanese resid were permitted to remain sland, a special commissio ppointed for its control. l of performing their duty ission seized all the comm d even the personal belo t behind by the evacuees fully sold them at auction.

Those ed at Australia remarked, "With us it was not a question of decent treatment or unkind treatment. We were actually exposed to death. With regard to the inhuman treatment of the Japanese internees in the Netherlands East Indies and New Caledonia, the Japanese government should publish every detail of the atrocities and cruelty committed against us."

The Japanese evacuees from the Southern Regions were all concentrated in Australia. Besides some 3,000 internees sent from the Netherlands East Indies and New Caledonia, there were some 1,050 Japanese residents in Australia who were interned on the outbreak of the war. The internees arrested in Australia included some prominent people such as Professor Ryunosuke Kiyoda who was previously a lecturer on Japanese History and Ancient Chinese History at the Brisbane University and his daughter and many staff members of the Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Yokohama Specie Bank, Kanematsu, Okura and other companies who were mostly residing in Sydney and Melbourne. The other internees were mostly divers who had been engaged in the pearl fisheries in Thursday Island, Western Australia and Darwin, and a few who had been residing in Australia for the last thirty or forty years running laundries or small retail shops.

Treatment in Australia

The treatment of the Japanese by the Australians was comparatively good. The Japanese residents in Australia were interned separately in three camps, one in Hay, New South Wale Province, another in Tateyura, Victoria Province, some 100 miles north of Melbourne and in Lavady, Western Australia, 150 miles northeast of Adelaide. Those three internment camps being situated in the desert, the internees suffered tremendously from the severe heat. Those camps differed from one another in their equipment, the Tateyura camp, which accommodated about 1,000 family members, being the best equipped of the three. At Tateyura the diamond-shaped ground was divided into four sections, each sheltering 240 while the entire compound was walled by wooden hedges which were again encircled by wire-entanglements. Each internee was provided with a straw-mattress, five blankets, a set of plates and some towels. Meals mainly consisted of vegetables, rice and mutton. Cooking was done by the internees themselves. Bachelors were interned in the Hay and Lavady internment camps where their daily routine was conducted according to military regulations. At Hay they were interned in 36 barracks, each large enough to accomodate 28 persons, while at Lavady the internees had to live in tents, using rubber sheets and straw-mattresses for their bedding.

The internees arrested in Australia were not allowed to keep their pocket money, but it was temporarily deposited in a bank while they were provided with tickets which enabled them to buy daily necessities at the canteen. The evacuees transferred from the Netherlands East Indies and those from New Caledonia had very little money of their own as the former had been deprived of their money when first arrested and the latter though they each were allowed 500 francs had lost much in changing it into Australian currency. The Australian government, therefore, paid those who offered their service for various labors in the kitchen, hospital, shoe-repairing shop and recreation house. Some were allowed to go out of the camp, to chop wood. Those were paid six shillings a week. All the internees were also provided with overalls, coats and shoes.

Some 870 repatriates boarded the ship City of Canterbury. The women and children were given third-class cabins, but all the men were packed into the hatches where they were constantly under the watch of 60 Australian armed guards headed by a captain. The meals, which were very poor, did not cost any more than one shilling per person daily. Only two Indian cooks had been employed to prepare meals for over 800 people. When I heard that the British repatriates aboard the Kamakura Maru grumbled about the food and the service on the boat despite the fact that they had been waited upon by stewards and had been served dishes of the first or at least second-class quality, we could not help feeling indignant at the selfish and ungrateful English. However, when we saw the grand liner Kamakura Maru anchored in the harbor of Lourenco Marques presenting a vivid contrast to the small City of Canterbury, we all felt proud of the mighty Japanese naval power and at the same time were conscious of the declining power of the British Empire.

OKADA REACHES FUKUOKA

Lower House Speaker Attended Hsinking Festivities

Tadahiko Okada, Speaker of the House of Representatives, who went to Manchoukuo to attend the celebration for the tenth anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo, arrived at Fukuoka at 2:45 p.m. on Wednesday from Shanghai, states Domei.

GERMAN HOCKEY TEAM TO HAVE TEST MATCH

Practice Game Scheduled for Saturday at Yokohama Country Club

The German hockey team will play their first unofficial game of the season on Saturday when two teams composed of first and second team players will meet on the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club's field. The bully-off is set for 3:30 p.m. sharp.

As this is in the nature of a practice game, Captain Burmester has announced that the first strings forward line will be pitched against the first teams halves and backs.

A regular schedule of games has been arranged against the leading hockey teams in the country and the first official match has been set for the following Sunday morning when both the first and second squads will see action. A complete schedule will be announced later. Judging from last years performance, the Germans clearly demonstrated that they ranked amongst the leading hockey teams in Japan as evidenced by their impressive record of four victories, three draws and one defeat. This year should prove to be no exception as most of last year's players are available.

The following players are asked to turn up. First team: Meisinger, E. Levedag, Burmester (captain), Bellstedt, Dr. Grimm, Fehlen, G. Fachtmann, E. Levedag Jr, Dohm, Pekrun, Schutte. Second team: Vogt, Ackenhausen, Arnoldt, Schloerb, Dr. Engel, Moeller, Henn, Morgen, Mosler, Sonnenschein, M. Fachtmann. Referee: Glombik.

TOHO STUDIO TO PRODUCE LIFE OF PRESIDENT WANG

Sponsored by Nanking Government and Japanese Army—Kinugasa Is Director

With the support of officials of the National Government at Nanking and the Japanese Army, plans are under way for the filming shortly by the Toho Motion Picture Company of Japan and a Chinese film company of a vivid screen version of the rise of the Nanking Government under the leadership of President Wang Ching-wei, states Domei.

The historic film, which will be directed by Teinosuke Kinugasa, will present many dramatic scenes, including Mr. Wang's escape from Chungking to Hanoi, where the President formulated plans for the establishment of the present Government. Many of the scenes will be produced on the spot.

With all arrangements scheduled to be completed by the end of this year, the picture is expected to be finished by May or June next year.

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15,000 FORMER SOLDIERS OF CHIANG ARE REVIEWED

Troops Who Had Surrendered Inspected at Tsingtao by Japanese Commander

In the presence of the commander of a certain Japanese unit, a review of more than 15,000 Chinese troops, formerly under General Chiang Kai-shek, who had surrendered to the Japanese in the course of operations in Central Shantung, was held at Tsingtao today, according to a Nichi Nichi dispatch, Domei states.

The reviewed troops include 3,000 of the second brigade of the first division of the newly-organized Eastern Defense Army, 3,500 of the eighth brigade of the Shantung Peace Preservation Corps, 2,600 of the 24th brigade of the same corps, 1,200 of the Yi-po-lin Garrison, 1,500 of the Lintzu Peace Preservation Corps, 1,500 of the Kwangjao-hsien Peace [illegible]ervation Corps; 1,400 of the Pan [illegible] troops and 400 of the Tang Keng-san troops.

Shanghai Opens New Bank

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, October 6.—Leading merchants engaged in the transportation business in this city have decided to establish a new bank known as the Chinese Transportation and Commercial Bank.

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According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

IMMEDIATELY cook-amah, aged over 25, or man cook over 40, by German family, Omori. Foreign language not required. Good salary and terms. Apply to Box 334. Japan Times, Tokyo. Omori National Employment Office Permit 105.

Situation Wanted

CAN recommend capable housekeeper, Japanese lady, honest and intelligent, has long experience, willing to cook, preferably single lady or bachelor. Please apply to Box 333, Japan Times, Tokyo.

COOK-AMAH, experienced, seeks position with foreign family. Aged 23. Apply Box 338, Japan Times, Tokyo.

EURASIAN, many years experience as accountant and fully versed in all phases of office routine seeks position either as accountant or in any other capacity. Please address Box 293, Japan Times, Tokyo.

FRENCH lady with Japanese nationality, speaking English, French, Spanish, German, Japanese, seeks position as governess. Box 667, Japan Times, Yokohama.

For Sale

ELABORATELY furnished six-roomed modern dwelling with telephone, three baths, pantry, central heating, sea view, Yokohama. Apply Box 665, Japan Times, Yokohama.

GIRLS' pure cotton and flannel dresses, sweaters, 4-10 years, limited stock. Apply Ishida c/o Prohaska, 10 Midorigaoka, Yokohama.

LEICA camera, sumar lens 1:2, in excellent condition. Offers to Box 335, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Hire

PIANOS, imported or domestic, grand or upright, rented at moderate charge Particulars obtainable from Otsuka Piano Shokai, 7 Honcho 1-chome opposite Yokohama Memorial Hall Tel. 2-2370.

Wanted to Rent, Yokohama

PLEASANT furnished room with breakfast desired, preferably Yamate. Apply Box 669, Japan Times, Yokohama.

Real Estate, Wanted

HOUSE, high class, with telephone, large garden, bathroom, wanted immediately. Location preferred in or near Yukigaya, Senzoku, Ishikawadai in Omori. No brokers. Apply to Tel. Honjo 73-1695, 8332.

REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Wanted to Buy

DINNER table for ten persons, dark color, wanted. Please give description and price to Box 336, Japan Tmes, Tokyo.

FOREIGN furniture, clothes, sewing machines, pianos, gramophones, carpets and refrigerators at very attractive prices. M. Sensui Shoten, 126, 3-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama. Tel. 2-2388.

FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayado, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

PIANOS used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 564, Japan Times, Yokohama.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten 23, 1-chome Kamidori, Shibuya-ku, Tel. Aoyama 36-1949.

USED furniture bought at high prices. G. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172 Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel Honkyoku 2-4448.

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GERMAN private lessons and conversation, one hour each week, fee ¥10 a month. Standard pronunciation Call Patek, 17, Tomizakacho 2-chome, Koishikawa-ku.

Instruction Wanted

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HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

DR. MED. Thea Tezuka-Berger, 63 Ryudo-cho, Azabu-ku, near Roppongi. Japanese, German, English, French spoken. Hours: 3-5 p.m. or by appointment. Tel. 48-0755 or 48-3268.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-6 p.m.; mornings only on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naika Hospital, 15, Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kudan 33-0062, 0063. Owned and supervised by T. Takata, Sanatorium—the Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

General

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NIPPONESE POET REMINISCES ON INDIA'S FIGHTING POETESS

Noguchi Delves Into Memory's Vault for Word Pictures of Madame Naidu

IS OLD FRIEND OF POETESS

Prison Bars Cannot Shut in Influence of India's No. 1 Woman

When I went to London in 1902, Madame Sarojini Naidu had already returned to India because of ill health, although she was still in the midst of her studies at Cambridge University. No one told me about her then. Soon after my collection of poems, "From the Eastern Sea," was published, I went back to America.

One day I was having dinner with Edith Thomas, a poetess with whom I was well acquainted. In the course of our conversation, she said, "How thoughtless of your London friends not to tell you about Sarojini Naidu. There's nothing more natural than your becoming acquainted with her. And she too would have been so glad to know you. I don't think it was just a coincidence that you two stars of poetry appeared simultaneously in the Eastern sky. You two poets should sing the truth of the Orient and cleanse the putrefied ears of the West."

Ten years later, in 1912, I was called by Oxford University to lecture on Japanese poems, and went to England again. A week after reaching London, I was invited to dinner at a hotel by Yeats. It was at that time that I was told about Madame Naidu. She said that she was rejoiced over my coming to England and wished to see me soon, adding that she was now recuperating at a hospital in Park Lane, facing Hyde Park.

A few days later, I received a letter from Madama Sarojini herself, saying that she wished to see me. Her letter closed with the following words.

"I shall light a tiny candle at the doorway of my room. I know you will see this faint light and will come stealthily to my room."

I cannot forget that afternoon in December when I first went to visit her. It was 30 years ago, but it still remains vividly in my memory as though it had happened only yesterday. The streets of London were covered with dense fog. Although it was only four in the afternoon, Picadilly was almost dark and the stores on both sides of the street were already lighted.

I made my way through the fog and walked toward Hyde Park. Park Lane is, in a sense, the nest of the multi-millionaires of London. The sanatorium where Madame Naidu was recuperating looked out of place among the other imposing buildings.

Her room was on the third floor of this humble building. Or perhaps it was on the fourth, I don't quite remember. As soon as I went in, she stretched out her thin hand. At that moment her golden bracelet clinked. The sound and the dark color of her out-stretched arm made me realize distinctly that this lovely woman before me was an Indian.

In the center of her forehead was a tiny red spot, the sign of a married woman. It showed distinctly on her dark skin and reminded me of one of her poems in which she allegorized this red spot comparing it to a golden moon.

Francis Thompson allegorizes the sun and compares it to a priest in a black robe, perhaps because he was such a strict Catholic. But Madame Sarojini Naidu took the moon from the sky and placed it on woman's forehead. I thought that the beauty of the Indian women was never so well expressed as in this allegory.

This is, of course, a very old Branman custom and Madame Naidu may only have been following that custom. But I could not but feel that the Indian women were showing the power of the weak through that sign.

In the preface to Madame Naidu's collection of poems, "The Golden Threshold," Simmons writes about her eyes. It is most natural that he should do so. I was struck by her sharp, brilliant eyes, which told of her extreme intelligence. They were alert and moved as quickly as a squirrel's. There was nothing coquettish in them, for her character was based on a remarkable intelligence.

Although I had always been aware of this intelligence in her poems, I was happy to find this in her appearance as well.

She held my hand and said, "I have been waiting for so long to see you. I've waited for ten years. No, it may even be fifteen years."

She was 36 at that time and I was 40. We were both parents of two or three children, and we were both enjoying a temporary life of freedom in England with our families left in our respective countries.

I asked her about her home. She said, "In the vast blue sky is the flaming sun. On the ground are deep red lilies. Neem and Champak trees cast a strong scent about them. The birds are ornamented with golden and silver feathers, and their wings are bright red and green. When the nest building season comes, they chirp and sing about frantically. Everything is so passionate in India. The Indians know no shame in showing their joy in life and love. Each petal of the flaming red lily is woven with blood.

"The chirping of the fluttering birds are more spiritual than music. I don't suppose you know the heavy fragrance cast by India's nature. That fragrance is none other than my emotion melted into the air and spiritualized. Ah! The Indian sky is a flame of gold and green, and it is my very own soul. Even if you call me proud, I won't say anything, because I really am a proud being. But I do know that I am but a tiny lump of nerves and other such systems that has to die groaning tomorrow or perhaps ten years later."

I felt the real character of a passionate poet and her sharp sensibility in these words. As that was at a time when we poets thought it a disgrace to live long, she too struck me as being attracted by the illusion of death, and I thought that with her delicate nerves and physique, she would not last ten years. Yet, today, thirty years later, she lives on, full of energy. The fervent lyric poet of yore is now a fervent patriot, giving herself to the nation's independence movement as a powerful follower of Gandhi.

Her firm and solemn anti-British talk was brought to us some weeks ago through foreign telegraph service. She is now inside cold prison walls with Mahatma Gandhi, a martyr of India's indepedence. Thousands of emotions fill my heart, for thirty years ago, I exchanged friendship vows with the delicate and beautiful poetess and shared the honor of being Oriental poets. I wonder if she sometimes recalls that walk we took through the dense fog of London, hand in hand. And I wonder if she knows that I, living in Japan, which is fully sympathetic toward India's indepedence, am earnestly thinking about India and praying for India.

Several years ago, when I was engaged in a paper warfare with Tagore, I did not quote any of her words, for I was afraid I would put her in a queer position, and moreover, I might even lose her long treasured friendship. The sweet memory was too noble to destroy.

However, after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, conditions there have greatly changed. Would it be a mistake for me to say that what I said to Tagore is becoming true of India now? I stressed two points to Tagore, namely, that China must be freed from the reins of America and England, and that for that purpose the use of weapons should be allowed for the time being.

India has succeeded in driving England into the 99th scrape through Gandhi's non-resistance policy. But in order to draw England into the 100th scrape and attain her aim, how can she succeed without complying with this policy of "using weapons for the time being"?

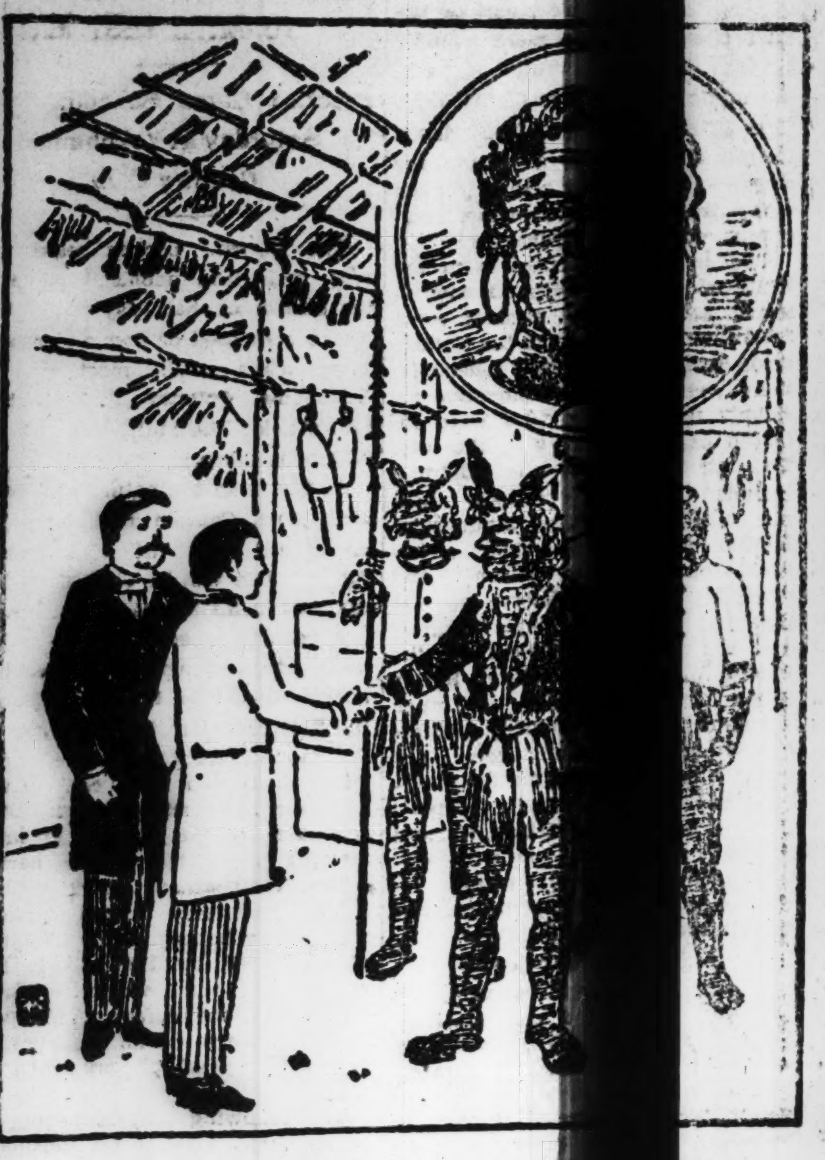
But let me go back to my days in England thirty years ago. During my stay in London I visited Sarojini quite often at the sanatorium. She would be dressed in a thin yellow sari and tiny golden slippers that Cinderella might have worn, and lying on her bed. I would sit at the edge of the bed and talk with her. Whenever I went new flowers greeted me. I remember spending an afternoon there looking at the flowers and at Sarojini with Simmons sitting in front of me.

Lastly, let me tell you about the recitation meeting of the Poets' Club. The meeting was held in the grand hall of a restaurant in the vicinity of the Piccadilly Circus, the pleasure resort of London.

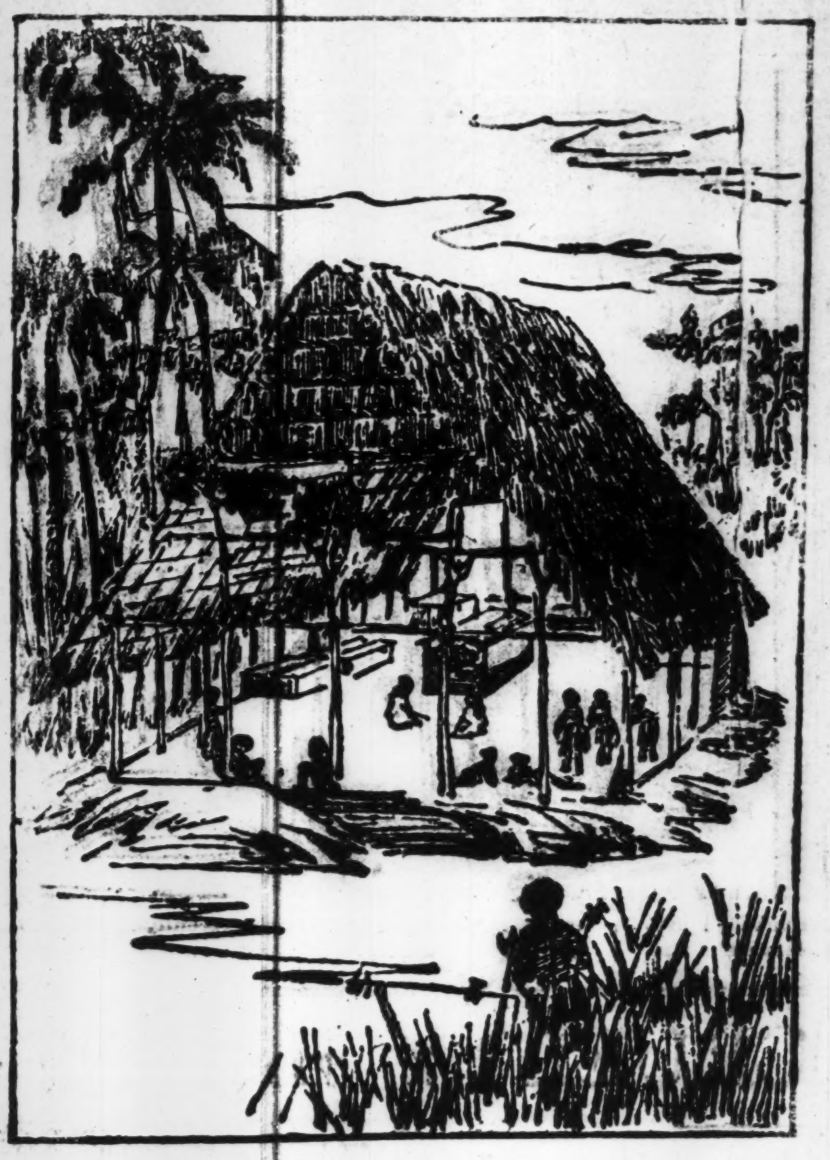
The hall was gaudily decorated, and the chairs were covered with red velvet. The women members of the club came in ill-matching clothes enough to make the French laugh and call them color-blind. I went to the meeting with Sarojini. As I

(Continued to Column 8)

HISTORIC MEETING.—Tsunenori Suzuki and [illegible]to meeting the King of the Marshall Islands, 1884.



ROYAL HUT.—This picture shows the Royal Hut of the King of the Marshall Islands at the time of Suzuki's visit.



SOUTH SEAS MISSION

A stirring episode in [illegible]fe of that great forerunner of southward expan[illegible]ion, Tsunenori Suzuki

In March of 1884, the English whaling vessel, Ada, which used Yokohama as its base, stopped for fuel and water at Rae, an island in the Marshall archipelago, on its way back from Melbourne, Australia. Upon landing on shore, the crew found in a hut hidden among the coconut trees, a barrel with a Japanese label. It was a Japanese sake barrel.

It so happened that eight Japanese sailors were on the Ada, who, scenting something suspicious about the barrel, demanded an explanation of the frightened natives. After much coaxing, the natives finally revealed that a sailing vessel with a crew of six had drifted to the island not very long before, carrying this barrel of sake, and the crew had been killed by the island chief, notorious throughout the islands.

The Japanese soldiers looked far and wide for the chief, to punish him and appease the spirit of their compatriots. But the chief could not be found. Giving up the attempt, they waited for the ship to reach Yokohama, where they had Captain Walter Hardy of the Ada report the matter to Governor Oki of Kanagawa Prefecture.

The Governor realized the gravity of the situation, and summoning Captain Hardy, questioned him minutely concerning the islands. From the inquiries, he learned that the Marshall archipelago consisted of more than two thousand islands of all sizes, that there was a chief on each of the important islands and a king to rule over the whole archipelago. The natives were Polynesians, very much like the Hawaiians. The whole population consisted of 20,000 of which 60 to 70 lived on Rae Island.

The information was then sent to the Foreign Ministry. This was the origin of Japan's interest in the South.

The Foreign Minister at that time was the sturdy-hearted Kaoru Inoue. He immediately appointed Motaro Goto and Tsunenori Suzuki, Commissioners of the Foreign Ministry, and bade them go to Rae.

"Now that I have received the command, I shall leave my life in the hands of fate and shall give my whole soul to my duty. Should I be so unfortunate as to perish in that land, I shall not be able to report my mission, but should I be able to return alive, I shall have not only the honor of reporting, but I shall be able to open a way for my country to gain national prestige in the eyes of the world," writes Tsunenori Suzuki in his diary on the day he received the commission.

Thus on September 1, Goto and Suzuki left Japan on board the Ada, bound for the South.

There is quite a tragedy connected with the sending of these two investigators. As the Japanese people's knowledge concerning the South was still very limited at that time, and as it was thought that the South Sea Islands were inhabited by cannibals, it was no easy matter to find a suitable person for the mission.

Appointment of Motaro Goto

After much thought, Foreign Minister Inoue hit upon a fine idea. He decided to appoint his bosom friend, Shojiro Goto's son, Motaro, who had been disowned by his father for becoming too intimate with a professional girl named Oume.

Shojiro Goto was a great politician from Tosa. Yet his heir, Motaro, had been complet[illegible]ated by a mere hussy a[illegible]ading a dissipated life. A[illegible] Shojiro Goto had disowned [illegible]gal son, his feelings as a [illegible]ere by no means change[illegible]ng this sad state of affai[illegible]hought that it might be a g[illegible]o send that dissolute yout[illegible]mission.

Even if Mo[illegible] should meet the same fate [illegible]x sailors, it would be far m[illegible]able a death than to die o[illegible] lady's lap. And should h[illegible]back safely after accompli[illegible]mission, then he, Inoue, wo[illegible] the father and smoothe o[illegible]ngled ties.

To accompa[illegible] he appointed Tsunenori [illegible]who, in the war between [illegible]ial and the Shogunate fo[illegible] dashed to the mountain[illegible] the cloistered Prince at[illegible] Temple and brought him[illegible] sound to Senju. He h[illegible]t that time only sixteen y[illegible]

Inoue calle[illegible] and asked, "How about it[illegible] you care to risk your life[illegible]

Although th[illegible]vere abrupt, they were w[illegible]s of repentance rolled d[illegible]ro's cheeks. He was afte[illegible]m a noble family. The[illegible] blood was not lost in hi[illegible]tears in his eyes and a st[illegible]ution in his heart, he acce[illegible] commission.

However, a[illegible] he left the Foreign Mini[illegible]rodigal self returned. He[illegible]o the gay quarters and [illegible]of the 1,500 yen given [illegible] Inoue as travelling ex[illegible]

It was too [illegible]regret. His lover, Oume, [illegible]orried. His face had to b[illegible]t all costs. She sold her [illegible]nd toilet articles and b[illegible]noney from her patrons. [illegible]at day she was ready w[illegible]eeded sum, which she ga[illegible]ro, and saw to it that M[illegible] Yokohama safely. Althou[illegible]s later called She-Devil O[illegible] too had in her the stron[illegible]. duty as a Japanese wom[illegible]

Arrival a[illegible] Islands

The whale[illegible]da, finally reached the [illegible] Islands on September 23[illegible] long days and nights. O[illegible]mber 26, it arrived at O[illegible] where the two investiga[illegible] King Lapon and asked fo[illegible]o take them through the [illegible] They also proposed tha[illegible]mise them safety and pr[illegible]d lend them a canoe and a[illegible]ar it.

King Lapo[illegible]d worriedly that he coul[illegible]mise safety and protection[illegible] were some dangerous chi[illegible] islands like the chief of R[illegible]

The two tol[illegible] he need not be anxious a[illegible] having territorial ambiti[illegible]e island, for if her intent[illegible] such she would not be [illegible]ly two governmental offi[illegible]ut any soldiers or arms. [illegible]nted to she could take th[illegible] archipelago with a sweep[illegible] fact that she had sent only[illegible] investigators showed that s[illegible]eat pity on the people the[illegible]

Greatly rel[illegible]hese words, the King ha[illegible]her act as guide, and tol[illegible]ook through the islands t[illegible]rts' content.

They invest[illegible] different islands, and o[illegible]r 5, came to Rae Island. [illegible]ef of this island was grea[illegible] even by the inhabitants of the other islands, Goto and Suzuki armed themselves with swords upon landing.

The Six Sailors

The two were surprised to hear the natives shout "Chonkina!, Chonkina!" as they scurriedly hid behind coconut trees. Thinking it strange, the two caught a native and asked him. According to him, when the six sailors had drifted to the island, they had brought out the barrel of sake and treated the natives to a feast, at which time the sailors had sung the "Chonkina Song".

Tears welled up in the eyes of the two investigators when they were told of the story by the guide. Why did those men have to be killed when they were so friendly as to feast together with the natives, the two wondered.

However, the problem could not be solved, for none of the natives dared to reveal the reason. Finally they found out the truth from an old woman, who told them that some months before, a sailing boat had drifted to an island lying north of Rae Island, and after living on friendly terms with the natives for a while, singing the "Chonkina Song," they had left. Then two months later, they had drifted again, this time to Rae Island. Seeing them hungry and weak, the chief had attacked them, perhaps because he had heard about the feast on the other island and wished to hear the "Chonkina Song," or he wanted some sake for himself.

The old woman further informed them that the chief intended to vow friendship to the two and make a surprise attack at night.

The chief's opponents were Motaro Goto, the son of a samurai, and Tsunenori Suzuki, a hero at 16. He could do nothing against the two.

The chief was soon found hiding in a coconut grove. Simultaneously, a woven Japanese basket, a pair of scissors, and the same barrel were seized as proofs, or rather as keepsakes of the six ill-fated sailors who had died on this lone island in the South Seas.

Success of Mission

The two went back to Ojia Island and brought the chief of Rae with six other members of the tribe connected with the crime, before the King.

"As proven by these articles, these men have killed the six stranded Japanese sailors. We think that the King should punish them." The two pressed the King.

"A crime is committed when anyone goes against the King's wishes. When the chief killed the sailors, he did it of his own will and did not come against me. For this reason he has committed no crime," was the queer response.

"However," the King continued, "you two have come from Japan and by pressing me to punish them, you have filled me with the fear that Japanese warships may come and burn the islands. From the instant I felt the fear, the chief has become guilty of a crime. I pray that you turn your anger toward the chief and not at me."

The two told him sternly, "Do you plan to punish the chief for your own sake only and do nothing about the disrespect he has shown to the Japanese Empire?"

The King became pale. He quickly vowed his respect to the Japanese Empire, and after sentencing the chief and his followers to death, he promised to send two native representatives to Japan to apologize for not having protected the sailors.

With their mission successfully achieved, Motaro Goto and Tsunenori Suzuki returned, reaching Yokohama on the night of January 18, 1885.

"As it was winter in Japan, the two natives from the Marshall Islands that accompanied us could not stand the cold, and despite our great care, died at Yokohama.

"These two had come to Japan to meet Foreign Minister Inoue, and besides apologizing for the chief, they had been commissioned to form a strong tie between our country and the islands. It is regrettable that they had to die on a foreign land without fulfilling their mission," writes Tsunenori Suzuki in closing his book, "On Exploring the Marshall Islands," the first volume of his "Records of Explorations in the South Seas."

Interest in South Seas

Japan's interest in the South Seas was aroused after the return of the two investigators. In May of 1899, Dr. Ukichi Taguchi, the author of "A Brief History of the Progress of Japan," went on board the schooner, Tenyu Maru, and left for the South with hopes of starting a commercial enterprise there. He navigated around Guam, Yap, Palao, and Ponape Islands and on the last island, opened a store, the predecessor of the present South Seas Trading Company.

The one to volunteer as pilot was none other than Tsunenori Suzuki, who wrote of the trip in his "Records of the Navigation around the Southern Islands," with a preface by Dr. Taguchi. The book is one of the best on the South Sea Islands.

As for Motaro Goto, he went home and was heartily received by his father. It so happened that there was a doorman at his home called Shoben Mori, who was a student of the Tokyo College, at present Waseda University. He was spurred to go to the South, and in 1891 went aboard the Tenyu Maru to Truk Island, where he lives to this day as the "Japanese chief."

In 1889 Tsunenori Suzuki set out on his second South Seas exploration, having been granted permission to board the warship Kongo. The Kongo and Hiei went to Hawaii and from there to the Fanning, Samoa, Fiji islands and then north to Guam. During that time, Tsunenori Suzuki studied and wrote on the customs, industries, and languages of these various islands. These records constitute his "Diary of My South Seas Navigation," the second part to his "Records of Exploration in the South Seas."

The great work of Tsunenori Suzuki, the forerunner of the southward movement, should be remembered at this time when Rising Sun Flags are fluttering gloriously on the various islands of the South Seas. (Yoshiji Maruyama, Shukan Asahi)

Vanishing

Even as this passing life of ours,
The cherry-blossoms fair display!
Scarce have we gazed, in fragrant
showers
Of petals from the wind-tossed
spray,
The blossoms' beauties pass away!

MODESTY EMBODIED IN JAPANESE DRESS

Varying Costumes of People In All Walks of Life Are Picturesque

FORMAL KIMONO OF SILK

Many foreigners have the impression that all Japanese women dress in bright colors because whenever they see pictures from Japan showing women, they are invariably decked out in the gayest clothes. It naturally follows that foreigners think all the women always dress that way.

The costume of Japanese women is probably the most modest in the world. The dress reveals no lines in the figure, the large "obi" even forming a false outline. Color appears to some extent, of course, in patterns around the bottom of the "kimono" and in the elaborate "obi." Otherwise, quiet tones are the rule, but for the street wear there is an all-over pattern, light colors being used in the summer and dark for winter.

White "tabi" are always worn with the native "kimono." They are heavier than socks but shorter, having a separation for the big toe. Women are most particular about keeping them clean. In a sudden shower the "tabi" are removed to keep them from being splashed with mud.

High "geta" are worn in sloppy weather, placing the feet about three inches from the ground.

The rapidly disappearing formal headdress also added to the illusion of height, but the women are short as a rule.

Native costumes are made entirely of silk for any formal occasion. For everyday wear "kimono" of cotton are the rule in summer and wool challis for the winter. The people are very careful to wear the proper dress for all occasions. At a funeral all who attend are dressed in black with a white "eri" (neckpiece). All invitations for state functions name the costume required of the wearer.

Little girls' clothes are the most colorful of all, even the wooden "geta" often being red, with small bells fastened underneath to tinkle as they move about. Little boys wear brown or dark blue with fairy tales woven or stenciled into the fabric. Babies carried on the back by men, women or children are first strapped on and a padded "kimono" slipped on, covering both carrier and infant. The baby itself wears a padded "kimono" in red or having red patterns, and their heads are always shaved.

When a man reaches sixty he considers that he has completed the cycle of life and enters his second childhood. On his sixtieth birthday he appears dressed in red with a red cap.

The brilliant red petticoat has for many years been worn by the working classes. When the "kimono" is pulled up and tucked in, the bright red can be seen in the fields and along the road-sides as one of the most characteristic features of Japanese dress. Among workers, the servant girls can always be distinguished by the long, white, tight-sleeved "kimono" which they wear on the outside.

Every laboring man is a walking advertisement for his employer, carrying the name of the company in large characters on the back of his cotton coolie coat, with smaller characters in front. Under this type of coat the carpenter wears a buttonless vest with large pockets for carrying tools.

Farmers, grass-cutters and gardeners wear straw raincoats; sometimes it is only one square piece which hangs down the back and protects them from the rain as they work in a bent position. A large straw hat gives further protection.

DO YOU KNOW

The new names for the following?
Wake Island
U.S. Gunboat Wake
Singapore Island
Bukit Timah
Kiska Island
Attu Island
U.S. Gunboat Luzon
Turn the paper upside down for the answers.

Answer: Wake Island=Otori Island; Gunboat Wake=Warship Tatara; Singapore Island=Shonan Island; Bukit Timah=Bulzan; Kiska Island=Narukami Island; Attu Island=Atsuta Island; Gunboat Luzon=Warship Karatsu.

Lover's Lament in Empty Pavilion

(From "Ise Monogatari,"—901-922)

Moon! it is gone, with all its
charm sublime;
Spring! nay, the Spring of "Once
upon a time"
Comes nevermore with blossoms
in its train;
All else is changed—but I unchanged remain!

FAMILY REPUTATION UPHELD BY MARTYR

Madam Hosokawa Displayed Unflagging Christian Faith

WAS CALLED MODEL WOMAN

Madam Gallacia Hosokawa is an outstanding figure in the history of religious martyrdom in Japan, because of her unflagging Christian faith and the brave but tragic manner in which her life ended to uphold her wifely virtue. She has been respected as a model Japanese women ever since her death in the 5th year of the Keicho era (1600).

The Honno-ji incident, in which Nobunaga Oda was killed by Madam Hosakawa's father cast a grave shadow over her life. It may be said that it formed the turning point in her life. Until then she had led quite a happy life as the wife of an influential feudal lord, but following the death of her father in a battle with Hideyoshi Toyotomi at Yamazaki she was held at Mitono for two years. She suffered deep spiritual agony during this time, and her attempt to recover some peace of mind through the study of Zen was of no avail. She was mortified by the consciousness of being a rebel's daughter, and developed a philosophy of her own based on the conviction that all life and the universe were one great chaos, whirling aimlessly to the torment of human hearts.

Later she was transferred to the new family residence of the Hosokawa at Osaka. Hearing from her husband about Ukon Takayama, the great Christian lord, she felt that there was a ray of light in the great darkness that enveloped her and subsequently embraced the Christian faith. Her husband was furious at her baptism, but she was ready to die for what she held to be the truth.

The manner of Madam Hosokawa's death is an epic of bravery and loyalty. The Toyotomi forces were about to fight a life or death battle at Sekigahara against the Tokugawa forces and Madam Hosokawa's husband was away from Osaka fighting on the Tokugawa side against Kagekatsu Uesugi, a Toyotomi ally.

Mitsunari Ishida, Toyotomi's commander-in-chief, was trying to win the support of all the influential feudal chieftains he could, and he planned to get Madam Hosokawa to Osaka Castle to hold her as hostage for her husband's conduct.

But Madam Hosokawa became aware of his plan and refused to respond to his summons. When he sent troops to her residence to remove her by force, she resolved to save her honor by ending her life. She had one of her retainers, Shosai Ogasawara, cut off her head, after she had stabbed herself.

It may be added that she had a reputation of being an intelligent and virtuous woman even before she became a Christian. Indeed, her faith gave additional luster to her already noble character.

Japanese Poet Talks On Sarojini Naidu

(Continued From Column 2)

had just returned to London after giving a lecture at Oxford University. I was in high spirits.

I sat with Sarojini and listened to the recitations of the poets which were given in the order of the program. It wasn't very pleasant work. I touched Sarojini's elbow and told her what torture I was going through. When the program was ended, the chairman asked Sarojini to recite. She rose without the least hesitation and recited one of her poems. I could not but wonder at her beautiful pronunciation.

"The golden tongue of Madame Naidu" is the by-word of present-day India. Although I went to India again six years ago after a long interval, I was not favored with the opportunity of hearing her. However, I can easily imagine how she must have stirred the Indian masses when I recall her beautiful voice that I heard 30 years ago in London.

When I reached Calcutta, Sarojini's welcoming telegram awaited me. A week later a beautiful young lady called upon me at my hotel. She was Sarojini's daughter. I invited this intelligent-looking young lady to lunch. When we were seated at the table, she said to me, "I think you had better not see mother. I am quite sure that you will be sadly disillusioned. She has changed much. She is so flabby now."

Nevertheless I met her at Bombay and went with her to visit the school that was run by her sister. My old friend and leader of the Indian National Congress is at present 63 years of age.

(Yone Noguchi, in Fujin Koron)

ECONOMIC INFLUENCE OF ENEMIES BREAKING

Japan Now Extirpating Anglo-American Imperialism From Greater East Asia

Absolute victory in the present War can be realized only after complete extirpation of the military and economic strength of the enemy nations, and in this respect Japan is breaking down the resistance of its foes. This is the gist of the view expressed recently by a certain colonel who occupies an important post in the Kwantung Army, says the Nikkan Kogyo.

The initial stages of the war have been concluded, it may be said, with the brilliant successes of the Imperial Forces. But, there remains to be done an enormous amount of hard work before we can come out victorious in the great war we are fighting. We are required to root out the economic influence in Greater East Asia of the United States and Britain, the officer urged.

The United States and Britain had greatly underestimated Japan's military strength. They thought that the naval strength of Japan was only 3 against the 10 of their combined navies. They believed that with such a small naval strength, Japan could not rise against them under any circumstances. They committed the same mistake in regard to Japan's land forces. For, they knew that Japan's actual land forces consisted of only 13 divisions at the beginning of the Taisho era, which was much smaller than that of such small nations as Czechoslovakia and others in Europe. The United States and Britain therefore, had no doubts that Japan could never rise in arms.

The Japanese Army and Navy, however, made good for their inferiority in strength by their superiority in efficiency. The brilliant results achieved by the Japanese Army and Navy, so far show that the United States and Britain took notice of their favorable position in armed strength as compared with Japan, but entirely overlooked the superiority of the Japanese Army and Navy in respect of training. And the world knows how dear a price the Anglo-American nations are paying now for their mistake.

The incorrigible Anglo-American nations are now committing a similar blunder concerning the calculation of Japan's economic strength. The economic influence that they had established in the southern regions, the Philippines, China, and in all other places of the Orient stood only on shallow considerations of utilitarianism, and individualism, and no efforts were exercised to win the hearts of the Asiatic nations.

They deem the Chinese people as their real friends in the war against Japan, and are overlooking the fact that the Chinese people are only making use of the military and economic strength of the United States and Britain as a means of banishing Japan's influence from their own country. They are blind to the fact that not only the Chinese people, but also the Malays, the Filipinos, and all native peoples of Greater East Asia are awakened to their racial rights and are eager to get rid of the military and economic influence of the United States and Britain.

Japan, therefore, is now in a position to extripate the economic influence, to say nothing of their military and political influence, in Greater East Asia with the hearty cooperation of all the Asiatic races.

VIVID DESCRIPTION GIVEN OF YANKEES' WAR ILLUSION

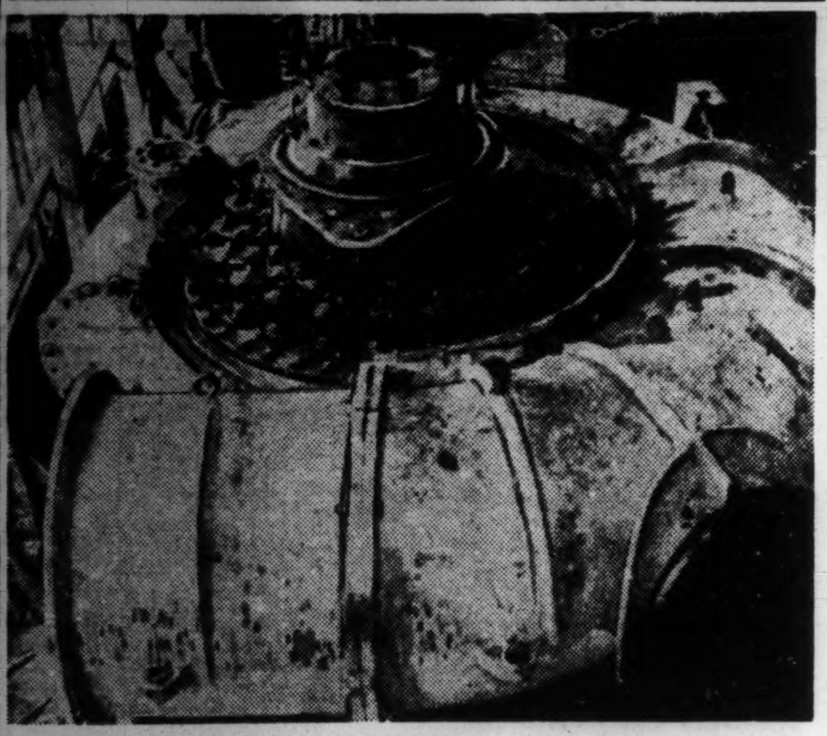
Weakness of Economic Plan Prior to Outbreak Realized, Says 'Life'

It is interesting to note that while the U.S. Government is boasting of its great productive power, the unsatisfactory progress that country is making in the production of arms and ammunition up to the present is disclosed by the Life, one of the most popular magazines of America, says Domei's correspondent at Buenos Aires.

The efforts of Fuehrer Hitler, in augmenting the supply of war materials and manpower, are turning out very successful, whereas the efforts of the Roosevelt regime are bringing about a lukewarm result, says the Life. Most American citizens believe that their country can produce an immense number of aircraft because it has been the biggest producer of motor-cars. They think that their country can easily obtain inexhaustible supply of all war materials without difficulty. But they are now beginning to realize their great mistake.

All parties engaged in munitions industries in the U.S. are now well aware of the fact that their country is no longer in a position to prosecute its military operations in accordance with the economic plan established prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Develops 22,000 Horsepower



This weird-looking object is called a vertical shaft Francis water turbine as it was in use in 1927, when for the first time a water turbine developed as much as 22,000 horsepower. In 1913 the Electrical Industry Company built automatic oil pressure governors, which had up to that time been entirely imported, and in the following year it completed the Francis type of vertical shaft water turbine for the first time in this country. The post-war period saw a tremendous stride in Japanese industry. During the war the domestic production of water turbines had been sharply increased by the stoppage of imports but with the end of the war foreign machinery rushed in and electric industrialists took to ordering them abroad. In spite of the technical excellence attained at home it was the tendency then to place more faith in imported machinery. Subsequently it was found that the first orders for large-scale machinery received by German, Swiss and other foreign firms had come from Japan. In spite of this discouraging situation, electric machine builders continued to study and work, until in 1923 they completed 10,000 horsepower turbines and in 1925, 13,700 horsepower ones, to the astonishment of sceptical industrialists. The latter turbines, in particular, had a fall of 205 meters, a new record for the Francis type. This strengthened the belief in the technical ability of domestic builders. Since the erection of the first automatic generating station in this country in 1924, all large-capacity machinery have been equipped with automatic operating apparatuses.

PERMISSION TO SELL LUXURIES EXTENDED

Authorization of Sales of Some Articles Coming Under Category Continued to April, 1943

Permission for sales of some articles coming under the Regulations Restricting the Manufacture of Luxuries which was to have expired on October 6 will be prolonged to April 6, 1943, in accordance with the decision reached by the Commerce and Industry Ministry, says the Chugai.

By virtue of the notification given to all provincial governors under date of October 5, the sales of some luxuries have been authorized until April 6, 1943, in the same manner as heretofore. The luxuries whose sales have been authorized for another six months involve 70 articles coming under the Regulations Restricting the Manufacture of Iron Wares, 30 articles coming under the Regulations Restricting the Manufacture of Copper Wares, all articles of leather specified in the Regulations Restricting the Manufacture of Leather Articles, and all articles of rubber, lead, zinc, and respectively enumerated in the regulations restricting the manufacture of those articles.

Meanwhile, luxuries other than specified above, shall be removed from the markets until announcement of expedient measures by the authorities relative to their disposal.

The gist of the notification sent from the Commerce and Industry Ministry to Provincial Governors is as follows:

The following articles may be placed on the markets for sale subject to the special permission of the provincial governor as specified in the proviso of Article 1, item 1:

1. (a) Alcohol lamps and 70 articles of iron as specified in the Regulations Restricting the Manufacture of Iron Wares.

(b) The pressing irons and 30 other articles as specified in the Regulations Restricting the Use of Copper Wares.

(c) The leather articles as specified in the Regulations Restricting the Use of Leather Articles.

(d) The rubber articles as specified in the Regulations Restricting the Use of Rubber Articles.

(e) Various articles of tin as specified in the Regulations Restricting the Use of Lead, Zinc, and Tin.

The articles enumerated above may be marketed until April 6, 1943, subject to the special permission of the provincial governor concerned.

2. All luxuries other than mentioned above must not be marketed until the announcement of expedient measures by the authorities.

Bill Clearings

October 8
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	245.216	123,859
Balance	31,507	16,574

EXCHANGE IS FIRM ON FRESH BIDDINGS

Spot Market Is Consistently Festive—Short-Term Section Generally Stationary

The Tokyo Stock Exchange was continuously firm yesterday due to the fresh biddings of chance-seekers, this trend being witnessed particularly in the afternoon session.

In the long-term section, Japan Sand Iron jumped ¥2.70, Tokai Steamship ¥2.50 and Hakodate Shipbuilding ¥2.30. Simultaneously Teikoku Automobile stepped up ¥1.70, and its new ¥1.50, Tokyo Rayon ¥1.20, and N. Y. K. ¥1.00.

The short-term section was stationary as a whole, whereas the spot market was consistently festive. For instance, Special Steel bounced up ¥2.70, Ataka Industrial and Sawafuji Electric machinery ¥2.50 each, Japan Airplane Machinery and its new ¥1.50 each, and Kawasaki Heavy Industrial and its new ¥1.00 each.

Yesterday's closing prices of the leading wares in the short-term section were: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥130.20, N. Y. K. ¥111.50, Kanebo Spinning ¥149.50, and Mitsubishi Industrial ¥92.60.

Long-Term Section

Final prices of select issues in the morning session of the long-term section yesterday were:

First Section	—Delivery— Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	151.0	150.0	148.4
Do. new (12½)	96.2	97.3	96.5
Kanegafuchi Ind. (50)	76.0	76.1	75.7
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	112.0	....	112.4
Do. new (37½)	96.8	95.8	96.5
O. S. K. (50)	103.1	103.6	104.6
Uraga Shipbuiding (50)	95.0	95.6	96.4
Mitsubishi Mining 50)	101.2	100.8	101.0
Third Section			
S. M. R. (50)	....	73.1	74.1
M'bishi Elec. Mach. (50)	....	....	143.9
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	69.5	69.7	68.7
Japan Beer (50)	....	112.5	113.0
Tropical Ind (42½)	45.0	45.1	45.1
Sumatra Dev., new(37½)	50.3	....	50.3
Asahi Glass (50)	128.4	129.4	127.2
Toa Tobacco (50)	101.8	100.5	100.6

Short-Term Section	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	130.1	0.5	29.9	130.2
N. Y. K., od	111.7	2.1	1.5	111.5
Do. new	95.8	6.5	5.6	96.0
Kanebo Spinning	150.3	0.3	49.2	149.5
Do. new	96.0	6.5	5.5	96.2
Teikoku Rayon, n	82.4	2.4	1.6	82.1
Osaka Stock, new	70.0	0.0	69.9	69.9
Japan Steel Tube	71.6	1.8	1.3	71.7
Japan Oil	79.4	9.6	9.4	79.4
S. M. R.	74.5	4.5	4.2	74.3
Mitsubishi Heavy	92.3	2.8	2.2	92.6
Toyo Rayon, new	62.7	2.7	2.4	62.7
Japan Beer, new	57.2	8.1	7.2	58.1
Nichiro Fishery	83.9	3.9	3.6	53.6
Japan Fishery, new	49.0	9.0	8.5	48.5
Japan Sugar, new	74.4	4.4	4.4	....

Mexico May Revise Oil Law

In order to facilitate the development of the oil industry in Mexico, the authorities of that country are considering a revision of the oil industry law promulgated in 1941 to keep in Government hands at least 51 per cent of all shares of every oil production company in the country. The revision, the Mexican authorities have under contemplation, provides for the increase of civilian members of the board of directors of each oil com[illegible] [illegible]e retaining as it is the a[illegible] [illegible]esting the Government t[illegible] possession at least 51 per[illegible] [illegible]l shares of each oil comp[illegible] [illegible]e country, says the Dom[illegible] [illegible]ondent at Buenos Aires.

BIG INTERE[illegible]AKE PUBLIC IN[illegible]IENTS

Financial Ma[illegible] [illegible]ive Up Traditional I[illegible] Accept General S[illegible]ons

Ever since th[illegible] [illegible]fair came to take the pr[illegible] [illegible]f a long drawn-out war, [illegible] [illegible]ese Government has se[illegible] [illegible]h tension national defense [illegible] the basis of the total stre[illegible] [illegible]ur nation. It naturally fo[illegible] the outbreak of the W[illegible] [illegible]ater East Asia redoubled [illegible] [illegible]rtance of speeding up pr[illegible] expansion in all branches [illegible] [illegible]ustries to ensure plentiful [illegible] [illegible]f wartime requirements ti[illegible] it out to win a decisive v[illegible] [illegible]he War of Greater East As[illegible]

Under these c[illegible] [illegible]es the financial magnate[illegible] [illegible]untry are no longer indu[illegible] [illegible]issez-faire management of [illegible] [illegible]iness but are now going [illegible] the positive reorganizati[illegible] [illegible]r interests according to th[illegible] the times. No wonder, the[illegible] the nepotic control of t[illegible] [illegible]sts is now giving way to [illegible] [illegible]rticipation. The Asahi, in a[illegible] [illegible]e, reveals the recent deve[illegible] [illegible]n this connection, the foll[illegible] [illegible]g the gist of the article.

Capita[illegible] [illegible]l

"It will be r[illegible] [illegible]t financial magnates of thi[illegible] [illegible]effected remarkable incre[illegible] [illegible]eir industrial capitals si[illegible] [illegible]ina Affair started. Incide[illegible] [illegible]ever, their burdens have [illegible] [illegible]n increased as a result [illegible] [illegible]orresponding increase i[illegible] [illegible]ponsibility and their disbu[illegible] [illegible]r calls on new shares. I[illegible] [illegible]erefore, to relieve their f[illegible] [illegible]rain, they have commence[illegible] [illegible]ose of the shares they hav[illegible] [illegible]monopolized and to invit[illegible] [illegible]tions from public investor[illegible] [illegible]w shares when the capit[illegible] [illegible]nlarged.

"In 1940, the [illegible] [illegible]hi Interest doubled its ca[illegible] [illegible]240,000,000, the managemen[illegible] the entire lot of new sh[illegible] [illegible]ublic contribution, and i[illegible] [illegible]son of this epoch-making [illegible] the policy of the Mitsubis[illegible] [illegible]t that approximately 20[illegible] [illegible]le persons have been add[illegible] list of its new sharehold[illegible] [illegible]means that the Mitsubishi [illegible] [illegible]as created a precedent i[illegible] [illegible]tion of financial relatio[illegible] [illegible]e general public instead [illegible] [illegible]g to the traditional pre[illegible] [illegible]nepotic independence.

Mitsui [illegible] [illegible]it

"Following t[illegible] [illegible]ion carried out by the M[illegible] [illegible]terest, the Mitsui family r[illegible] [illegible],000 shares of the Mitsui [illegible] [illegible]Kaisha for general invest[illegible] [illegible]n followed the Sumitomo [illegible] the same lines.

"Now that th[illegible] [illegible]ublic have been thus pri[illegible] [illegible]participate in the interests [illegible] [illegible]magnates, the stock mark[illegible] [illegible]unusually animated in th[illegible] [illegible]ons of the shares of the[illegible]. And in view of the in[illegible] [illegible]e value attached to the[illegible] it is only natural that th[illegible] [illegible]ons should have advanced [illegible] [illegible]e quotation of the Mitsub[illegible] [illegible]est's share registering in [illegible] new high with a correspo[illegible] [illegible]in the yield of profit divid[illegible] to 2.99 per cent a year [illegible] [illegible]e yield of average bond [illegible] All this indicates the r[illegible] [illegible]enthusiasm of the investi[illegible] [illegible] the leading shares of [illegible] [illegible]s managed by our financi[illegible] [illegible]s.

"On the othe[illegible] number of these interests [illegible] [illegible]ing funds from syndicate[illegible] [illegible]ered banks in the form of [illegible]. In short, the financial m[illegible] [illegible]e no longer maintaining t[illegible] [illegible]onal isolation. Instead, t[illegible] [illegible]ent on the formation of [illegible] [illegible]tions with the investing [illegible] [illegible]s to realize an expansion [illegible] [illegible]erprises in cooperation [illegible] nation at large."

U.S. BRITAI[illegible] [illegible]RING· FROM CH[illegible] [illegible]HORTAGE

The Domei c[illegible] [illegible]t at Stockholm reveals [illegible] that the United States [illegible] [illegible]in are experiencing grea[illegible] due to the shortage of ch[illegible] [illegible]rding to a recent issue o[illegible] [illegible]don Times.

According t[illegible] [illegible]ish paper, Britain is alm[illegible] [illegible]ss what to do to meet t[illegible] situation arising from th[illegible] [illegible]hrome supplies from Jug[illegible] well as from the cons[illegible] [illegible]ecrease of late in the sup[illegible] [illegible]metal from Turkey. In [illegible] [illegible]ntime, the United States [illegible] [illegible]ubjected to greater difficul[illegible] [illegible]tain on account of the [illegible] [illegible]e chrome mines of the [illegible]. In spite of the serious [illegible] [illegible]y are now exercising to o[illegible] [illegible]e difficulty in view, they [illegible] [illegible]ithout any chance of m[illegible] situation brighter.

INTERNATIONAL COMMODITIES AND THE WAR

United States, Britain Making Futile Efforts to Conserve Remaining Stocks of Tin—Japan Holds Bulk Of World Supplies to Use Against Them

The abolition of the international agreement for restrictions on tin production is proof of the fundamental change which has taken place in the demand-supply relation of tin on the world market under the exigencies of war.

It is still fresh in our memory that under the agreement in question all principal tin producing countries of the world had been subject to restrictions on their tin production. The agreement was originally concluded on March 1, 1939, being renewed on two subsequent occasions up until the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The third and the last one was signed by Malaya, East Indies, Thailand, French Indo-China, Bolivia, Belgian Congo, Portugal, Nigeria and Britain.

As most of the principal tin producing countries are located in East Asia and consequently are now in the hands of the Japanese forces, the production restrictions initiated for the selfish purpose of checking the lowering of the price of tin on the part of Britain which controlled Malaya, the largest in the world, are now quite meaningless. The International Tin Commission, which had been deprived of its power of control over producing countries and also its capacity for stabilizing tin market, was destined to dissolve. Even after the capture of East Indies by the Imperial Forces, however, Britain continued to declare that the Commission would remain in existence. By doing so Britain meant to present a demonstration, prompted by its wishful thinking regarding the future developments of the war situation, but in spite of all its traditional stubbornness and tenacity the time at last had come for its surrender before inevitable fate. At the beginning of July the International Tin Commission was finally dissolved and the International Agreement for Restrictions on Tin Production consequently was brought to a termination.

Bulk Mined in East

During 1939 the total production of tin in East Asia amounted to more than 120,000 tons comprising 104,300 tons produced in Malaya, East Indies and Thailand, 11,000 tons in China, 5,400 tons in India, Burma and French Indo-China, the total representing 66 per cent of the world output. Bolivia and Nigeria are not without tin resources, it is true, but the output in both countries put together is no more than 38,000 tons, while the quantity produced in the United States is too small to be taken into account.

In point of consumption, however, the United States and Britain are far ahead in the list, as the following figures quoted from the "Commodity Year Book, 1941" will show:

	1937	1938	1939
	(Unit: long ton)		
World total	199.100	156.500	165.700
U.S.A.	86.663	50.724	71.896
Britain	25.971	18.290	27.729
Soviet Union	25.125	16.174	..
Germany	11.743	13.774	..
France	9.175	9.049	..
Japan	8.190	16.963	..
Italy	3.601	4.618	..
Others	28.632	27.918	..

It will be seen that the United States accounted for nearly half the total world consumption, followed by Britain and the Soviet Union. As these countries do not produce tin to any useful extent at home, it was necessary to import their requirements from abroad, and the countries of origin were the various nations in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The importance of Malaya to the United States as the source of tin supply will be seen from the following table showing the volumes imported by her from different countries during 1938 and 1939:

Country of Origin	1938 (In tons)	1939
Total imports	49.699	70.102
Argentine	482	251
Australia	130	250
Belgian Congo	75	100
Bolivia	25	—
Malaya	36.673	46.785
China	2.084	—
East Indies	3,096	5.316
Britain	3.287	10.698

Heretofore the price formed an absolutely important factor which could not be overlooked in discussing tin as merchandise on the world market, but since the opening of the War of Greater East Asia, due to the complete separation of the place of production from the place of consumption, the question of price of tin as an international commodity has become of very little significance.

How to Cover Needs

The points at issue are (1) how the consumers will fill their requirements in the future and (2) how the country which has taken possession of the rich resources will make use of them as essential wartime material and an important international commodity. The first point involves the United States and Britain and the second point Japan.

During 1940, the production in Bolivia and Nigeria totalled only 50,000 tons, while the total output in countries outside the restrictive arrangement was 30,000 tons. It is not without reason that the United States and Britain are growing uneasy as to how their absolute needs should be covered.

The only measures they can resort to are economies on domestic consumption and collection of unnecessary tin from among the people. On December 17 of last year the United States placed domestic distribution and import of tin under Government control and, since March of this year, has enforced restrictions on the manufacture of cans.

Futile Efforts

Similar remarks apply to Britain. They are adopting various measures for restriction of consumption, such as prohibition of manufacture of tin tubes, and are making apparently useless efforts at increased production and development of new sources of supply.

In direct contrast to the United States and Britain which have been reduced into a "have-not" nation on account of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan has inexhaustible resources at its disposal. This seems to prove that "Pride will have a fall."

Scholarship to Be Set Up

(Continued from Page 6)

of funds necessary to complete their schooling. Of these Nisei, we have thought earnestly how best to assist.

Kazuo Hasegawa, who starred in the play "Hawaii no Bansho" or Twilight Over Hawaii, as a Hawaiian Nisei, and Katsuhiko Haida, singer, formerly of Hawaii, were deeply understanding and sympathetic and voluntarily offered their services to assist such Nisei. Thus, it has been decided to stage, with the help of these two celebrated artists, a matinee performance of song and dance at the Tokyo Takarazuka Theater on October 14th, from 1:00 p.m. The Nisei Association of Nippon is deeply grateful for their kind offering.

We trust you too will render us, the sponsor and the Nisei students, the recipients of the benefit, your kind consideration and sympathy. We earnestly solicit your support and cooperation so that these sons and daughters of parents, whom we can justly call the pioneers of Japanese development across the seas, and who at this moment are silently bearing the hardships of internment, may be able to complete their education safely, and thus become staunch and loyal subjects.

If these Nisei can finish their schooling and can go out into the world as indispensable citizens of the nation, it will set at ease, not only the hearts of these students themselves, but also the hearts of their parents across the Pacific, in whose heart of hearts, are constantly the thoughts of their sons and daughters. It will at the same time, help realize their long-cherished desire to manifest their fealty to their Sovereign and piety to their parents.

In closing, I take this opportunity on behalf of their parents in internment across the sea in extending their profound gratitude to those who have kindly and generously given us encouragement and support.

MRS. RENZO SAWADA

October 4

TO MINE MANCHOU MERCURY

Mitsui Bussan Establishes Company To Develop Resources

To further cooperate with the Government in the production of cardinal war materials, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha has decided to develop mercury resources in Manchoukuo, the Chugai reports.

As a first step, the Mitsui Bussan has established the Chouchangtzu Mercury Company with head offices in Hsinking, which is expected to start development activities in the very near future.

The new firm, capitalized at ¥9,000,000 and headed by Yutaro Ban, managing-director of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, will establish a giant mercury mining plant at Chouchangtzu, Tsinglung District, Jehol Province, and a large-scale mercury smelting works at Suichung, Chinchow Province.

IS CONTINUED BOOM IN STOCKS HEALTHY?

Writer Says It Will Cause Speculation to Spread—Offers Counter-Measures

The all-round advance of stock prices during the past few months did not fail to arrest the notice of the intelligent public, and it is but natural that adverse comments should has been directed to the speculative elements thereby fostered on the stock exchanges and that a number of counter-measures should have been voiced by the parties interested. Of a number of articles dealing with this problem in the press, one by Tsukushi Yasaka, in the magazine Business Japan, is given here in brief as follows:

"Cases of advances in stock prices, accompanying victories in a war, are not few it is true; but there is much room for doubt as to the justification of a long spell of jumps in this era of the State economic control. Apart from the personal standpoint, it would be ill-advised to overlook the abnormal rise in stock prices. For instance, the skyrocketting gains recently scored by wares of big financial interests are responsible for the incitement of a speculative tendency that pervaded the stock exchanges till the Government took a counter-measure in the middle of July last.

Cause of Boom

"It will be recalled the the stock boom toward the end of 1939 was accountable for the following factors:

"1. The growth of a tendency to turn money into goods in anticipation of an inflation.

"2. Comparatively generous attitude assumed by the Government toward the stock exchanges in spite of its strict control on general commodities.

"3. Remarkable prosperity of the wartime industries and the transactions of miscellaneous wares thereby stimulated.

"4. Considerable increase in the income of workers in prosperous industries and their inclination to invest in shares.

"5. General expectation of a boom in shipping and textile wares in connection with the second world war.

"It is true that heavy fluctuations of stock prices are likely to handicap the execution of the State policy of industrial development; still an abnormal spell of jumps are uninviting by reason of its incitement of an undesirable inflation and the spread of speculative elements, with the possibility of precipitating a financial panic on the restoration of peace. On the other hand, an abnormal slump of stock prices is undeniably injurious, for it is likely to interfere with the productivity increase program. After all, importance is attached to the maintenance of a reasonable level of stock prices.

"According to the Stock Price Control Ordinance promulgated in August last year, it is possible for the competent authorities to control stock prices in case of heavy fluctuations. Yet the enforcement of this ordinance will be fairly handicapped till a competent agency something like an investing corporation is organized.

Simple Measure

"A simple measure for regulation of stock prices has been occasionally put into practice in the form of an advance of the margin tariff, and another measure is the authorities' instructions to the Life Insurance Companies' Association that it unload the shares heldby its member companies in case of an abnormal rise in stock prices.

"In view, however, of the steady rise in prices of those wares which are to expand by reason of contemplated increases in their capitals and of the relative premiums now monopolized by their shareholders, it is suggested that the authorities modify the Commercial Code in such a manner as to invite subscriptions from among the investing public for new wares, instead of continuously allowing the firms to allott new shares to their own shareholders.

"Another counter-measure worth studying is the reorganization of the stock exchange machinery in order that the management of a stock exchange may be authorized to participate in the regulation of stock prices befitting the State policy. It is felt certain that much remains to be studied in this connection."

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-time)	130.20	+0.10
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	96.60	+0.10
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	98.20	+0.20
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.10	−0.05

AMERICA GAINING CONTROL OVER INDIAN INDUSTRIES

British Authorities in Country Entirely Dependent on U.S. Capital, Technique

The London Times, in a recent issue, points to the fact that the United States is starting activities to establish control over all industries of India, reports Domei from Stockholm.

The advice given by the party of American technicians who arrived in India recently will be executed to the letter by the British authorities who are now entirely dependent upon the technique and capital of the United States for the maintenance and promotion of all wartime industries in India.

The hemp spinning and weaving, and the leather industries, the telephone and telegraphic services and all other industries in India essential to Britain for the maintenance of her resistance against the Axis nations, are being placed under the control and guidance of American technique and capital irrespective of the wishes of Britain which is quickly losing its grip over all Indian industries.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1942

Willkie's Mission

Wendell Willkie's round-the-world pilgrimage is a curious side-show to the current war. For the sake of the anti-Axis Allies, the show is designed to keep the people from falling into an apathy while the main show—that is, the Allies' actual battle front—is either in preparation or, temporarily at least, folding up.

Even if the trip is not as successful as the promoter Roosevelt hoped it would be, Willkie is probably the best barker available at the moment. Roosevelt's sagacity deserves some compliment for choosing and inducing Willkie to act in that capacity.

In the first place, Wendell Willkie is one of the most widely informed persons among the leading political figures in the United States. The range of his knowledge covers not only the present-day business world but also many wide fields of history, science, philosophy and literature, as witness his remarkable showing in the popular "Information Please" radio program. He is a delight to a hostess at any banquet where conversation is in danger of languishing due to some preoccupation prevailing in the minds of the gathered guests.

He can discourse on almost any subject with creditable familiarity. By diverting the course of conversation at will, he can dispel the gloom of unhappy preoccupation such as the question of the Allied second front, immediate material aid to Chungking, or any other promise which the United States has given but is unable to fulfill.

Thus, in the American lingo, he is an "apple saucer" par excellence.

In the second place, Wendell Willkie, as a hired business executive, has few, if any, equal among his fellow countrymen.

The peculiarities of his environment have sharpened his ability to a fine point. He is what absentee capitalists call "a dependable chap"—a manager who is sure to bring in a presentable annual balance sheet to the stockholders' meeting. Roosevelt saw this and requested Willkie to bring back from the pilgrimage some balance sheet—any creditable-looking balance sheet that can be flaunted before the American public during the crucial days of the fall election campaign.

In the third place, Wendell Willkie has been singularly successful in the defense of his business clients against outside pressure, notably against the demands of labor unions and also against the encroachment by the New Deal autocrats.

He, among all pleaders of "sound business" in the United States under the New Deal, has been the only one who came out of the years' polemic scuffle entirely unscathed. Now he employs his persuasive skill in urging America's grumbling allies to continued resistance in spite of the notorious lag in American aid.

His famous suavity seems to come in handy while dealing with the discontented officials of the Soviet and Chungking Governments.

Thus, for Roosevelt's predatory purpose, Willkie seems to be the ablest available emissary. Willkie has never been cornered during his long and eventful business career in the past. Now he is about to complete his round-the-world pilgrimage without once being tightly cornered. His employer, President Roosevelt, must be heaving a deep sigh of relief and consequently very grateful to Willkie. Well he may be, because things might easily have fared much worse.

Such a sigh of relief in the Roosevelt camp, however, is now being quickly drowned out by the gritting of teeth among the high officials of the Soviet Union who allowed themselves to be muffled by Willkie's persuasion against voicing their resentment. Despite this muzzle, Josef Stalin has already come out with a statement of denunciation. With the stronghold of Stalingrad in danger, the rising resentment may at any moment burst over the walls of the high council chamber to force the Allied front in Russia into a rout.

Roosevelt's relief could but be temporary because Turkey and other neutrals must have seen through Willkie to know what are the limits in America's possible contribution to the war fronts in Europe and West Asia.

The seeming enthusiasm of the Chungking officialdom for Willkie's visit can hardly be considered as the enthusiasm for actual aid to be rendered by America for Chiang Kai-shek's war efforts. The festivity in Chungking on the occasion of Willkie's visit there reveals the imperative need on the part of the Chungking leaders to camouflage their own despair at the lag in American aid. Here, a peculiar mental twist of the old-regime Chinese is clearly discernible. They must have concluded that, if the situation is desperate, it is best to conceal it from the general public with dazzling banquets and resplendent receptions. The psychology finds its parallel in Washington where Latin American visitors are lavishly entertained.

Why Willkie accepted this Quixotic mission is a ticklish question for the American people to answer.

Perhaps, the glare of the limelight into which he was suddenly thrust in the 1940 presidential campaign turned his brain just as Don Quixote de la Mancha became intoxicated by his excessive reading of the romances of chivalry. Like his prototype of the seventeenth century Spain, Willkie seems to retain his comic dignity and pathetic patriotism in spite of countless discomfitures during the trip such as the chilly reception in Turkey, a reception which was indeed so chilly—what with President Inonu refusing to receive Willkie—that Steinhardt, the American ambassador to Turkey, has been called home as the consequence. The American Don Quixote combines in himself the natural shrewdness and popular humor which his Spanish counterpart's squire, Sancho Panza, possessed. In this, Willkie is a distinct improvement over Cervantes' creation. But to that extent the eventual disillusionment, when it comes, will be more damning than that of the penitent death which closed his prototype's career—because Willkie's words will be "the saddest words of tongue or pen: it might have been."

Were he to pursue a saner course—and the only right course—as the head of the Republican Party, to exercise restraint and censure over Roosevelt's recklessness, his service to humanity, and eventually to his own country, would be immeasurably greater.

Early History of Shanghai

It was not until A.D. 1075, nine years after the Norman Conquest of England, that Shanghai had established itself. It was then known as Shanghai-chen (or market). Later native writers called it the "City of Reeds." It was not of much importance until about A.D. 1554, for before that date it was unwalled. There was then a need for protection, as Japanese raiders and probably Chinese pirates levied tribute. But the real history of Shanghai commenced with the arrival of the British fleet of steamers, warships, transports, and the survey vessel, Blenheim, at the mouth of the Yangtze in 1842.

Soon after that event Shanghai was occupied by the British forces. Immediately British naval survey vessels obtained data about the channels around the port.

One of the earliest acts of the first British Consul was the delimitation, with the Chinese authorities, of the limits of the port and the dimensions of the anchorage. The first was 13 miles long, from the city to the mouth of the Whangpoo at Woosung. The latter was 3,000 feet long, 1,700 feet broad leaving a junk passage of from 600 to 800 feet wide.

A Year Ago Today

October 9, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

Evidence of United States overweening ambitions in East Asia was contained in an official testimony on a new $5,000,000,000 Lease-Lend appropriations bill. The House Appropriations Committee has announced its approval of the new bill and has published a voluminous report on the bills' hearings, revealing that about $500,000,000 worth of war supplies would be furnished to the Netherlands East Indies for cash soon, and that the War Department would put the United States garrison in the Philippines at the top of its equipment priorities list. The United States also would provide $4,000,000 worth of Lease-Lend funds for the establishment of manufacturing arsenals in China, thereby enabling Chungking to produce certain munitions for artilleries furnished by the United States.

* * *

The slum quarters in Shiobashi and Hamazono in Fukagawa-ku will soon be cleared if the city's plan for removing the inhabitants turns out satisfactory. It was just after the great earthquake of 1923 that these quarters came into being. Many daily laborers hit by the quake came one after another to find shelters there. Now, with the introduction of the new development program adopted by the city, these poor inhabitants are to be removed to their new domicile in Edagawa-cho. The city is furnishing to these new tenants free gas and electricity.

* * *

Panama's chief industry since the war seems to have been ship registration. The United States, more than other countries, availed itself of the privilege of keeping its ships under a foreign, neighborly, neutral flag. Now that Panama has refused to permit the arming of American vessels, the registry industry may be transferred elsewhere.

Imperial Navy---
Ruler of the Waves
Tominaga

The Spe[illegible]nding Part ies of the Japanese Navy

The first [illegible]f naval operations is ob[illegible] destroy the enemy's sea[illegible] the next step involves th[illegible]nd seizure of his territory[illegible]e least, of his strategically [illegible]t bases. The theater of [illegible]hus extended, and by these [illegible]ains increased pressure ca[illegible]ted upon the enemy to fo[illegible]rly surrender.

Upon gain[illegible]l of the seas, joint naval [illegible]ry operations become pos[illegible]ecent strategy by the Im[illegible]panese Army and Navy [illegible]plified perfection in this [illegible]arfare.

Immediate[illegible]vy has swept all enemy [illegible]ance clear of certain mar[illegible], preparations are made to [illegible]emy land positions, and th[illegible]tal operations in this stra[illegible] first landing to gain a [illegible]n the face of the enem[illegible]ed defenses. Moving in [illegible]ransports and warships [illegible]ore in tiny landing-craf[illegible]ce of withering gun-fire [illegible]placements on the shore is [illegible]angerous operation whic[illegible] with every hazard ima[illegible] warfare, for besides the [illegible]ere are mine-fields, barbe[illegible]d other fixed obstacles to [illegible]y landing attempt.

Imp[illegible]pidity

Yet, the [illegible] Forces have shown that [illegible] operations is but one of [illegible] and throughout the va[illegible]f the southwestern Pa[illegible]his War of Greater Ea[illegible]ey have successfully ca[illegible] one landing after anothe[illegible]re important enemy bases.

And, in th[illegible] these landing operations a[illegible]panese special landing part[illegible] the outbreak of the wa[illegible] have worked in close [illegible] with Army units and ha[illegible] and successfully occup[illegible]rous enemy bases, and [illegible]e in making daring attack[illegible]d around the world.

In many [illegible]ey have operated single-[illegible]with only the support of [illegible]s in carrying out land figh[illegible]following this hazardous ac[illegible] are still faced with the [illegible] of defending our advance[illegible]d bases taken from the en[illegible]

Few word[illegible]sary to point out the great [illegible]e that in the War of Grea[illegible]sia our military and nav[illegible]have smashed the encircling[illegible]th which the enemy tried [illegible]le Japan by establishing [illegible]l strategic bases that w[illegible]usly close to our shores a[illegible]ey have now gained full [illegible]f those areas.

La[illegible]ake

The first [illegible]moves to destroy the ene[illegible]s was on the morning of [illegible]23, when our Bluejackets [illegible] of a gale and stormy seas [illegible] elements to make a sur[illegible]ng on Wake Island and to[illegible] heroic courage. Here wa[illegible]ortant enemy outpost in th[illegible] and accordingly it had[illegible]ortified with powerful gu[illegible]strong garrison, but its [illegible]e was overpowered by [illegible] of our Bluejackets Guam[illegible]n seized on December 12[illegible]r days after the outbreak [illegible]r by speedy action, and [illegible] two island outposts in [illegible] hands, the United States [illegible] two important links in [illegible] of strategic islands from [illegible] East Asia. By their sw[illegible]he Japanese Forces had [illegible] severed the all-important [illegible]e across the Pacific and h[illegible]ffected a devastating co[illegible] against our enemy.

And, in [illegible]on of their speedy opera[illegible] of the Japanese Army [illegible] naval support made [illegible] landing at Tarakan, in [illegible]neo, just as dawn was br[illegible] January 11, and simulta[illegible]cial landing parties of th[illegible] Bluejackets dashed insho[illegible] the enemy completely b[illegible] and to capture strong [illegible]ear Menado, in Celebes [illegible] These two points were vi[illegible]ortant to the enemy, and h[illegible]ses had been established [illegible] them from such attacks, [illegible]te the stubborn resistan[illegible]s put up by the defending [illegible]he Japanese Army units [illegible] surrender of Tarakan aft[illegible] of fighting, and the Blue[illegible]rried out the successful oc[illegible]f the whole Menado area [illegible]ting the defenders with[illegible]leverly-planned strategy [illegible] their plans of defense.

The Dutch [illegible]red for possible attack i[illegible]do area and had built a [illegible] strong pillboxes, while [illegible]rs had been held in read[illegible] rushed to any threate[illegible] along the coast. Trench[illegible]nd machineguns had bee[illegible]o sweep the beach, but despite these preparations the Japanese Bluejackets made their landing and speedily broke through the pillbox defense-line as well as destroyed most of the enemy's armored strength, and continuing their advance they soon gained possession of the airfield and other important military positions.

'Chutists Collaborate

In these actions and again in the taking of Koepang, in Dutch Timor, the Japanese Navy Parachute Corps cooperated with brilliant results with these landing parties, and the details of their part will be described in the next section.

On February 9, other units of the Japanese Bluejacket Force effected a landing on Macassar, the most important port in the Celebes, and quickly and completely occupied the town and its airfield. Special emphasis and importance must be given to the contribution that this meritorious operation made on future tactics against our enemies.

Preceding this Macassar operation was the capture of Kavieng, an important base in the northern half of New Ireland Island, on January 23. This move checked any possible enemy move in the southwestern Pacific area by depriving him of a vital base of operations.

On March 8, Japanese Naval Units moved into New Guinea, and successful landing operations were completed at Salamaua and Lae on the eastern coast, thus to extend still further the territory under Japanese control. Now the Japanese Army and Navy had gained complete control of the seas and coastal areas within Greater East Asia.

In the closing days of March, steps were begun to destroy the enemy positions in the northern half of New Guinea, and before many days had passed our forces seized Fak-fak, an important town on the western end of the island, and Babo, a large oil-producing town a short distance away. Continuing their progress, the Japanese Forces advanced steadily against other enemy positions and captured Manokwa and Momi, and soon afterwards Nabire and Sarmi fell. With the surrender of Hollandia, Dutch New Guinea fell completely into Japanese hands.

Attack on Molucca

While these operations were continuing, an attack was being directed at the Molucca Islands, and it was not very long afterwards that the enemy airfield at Bula in the Ceram Island was captured. The enemy bases on other smaller islands were soon captured, and airfields and wireless stations painstakingly established by the enemy were put to Japanese use.

Ternate, on the island of Gilolo, was captured, and by this move the operations for the occupation of the Netherlands East Indies was completed. From here on, the Imperial Forces began preparations to move against the enemy forces now concentrated in Australia, which country daily saw the threat against it become more and more deadly.

Operating in the equatorial regions, the Japanese Bluejackets carried their battle flag through excruciating heat of the pitiless sun, defiantly launched daring counter-attacks to drive off enemy air raids, carried out guard duty without respite at important outposts, and constantly undertook back-breaking, arduous reconstruction work.

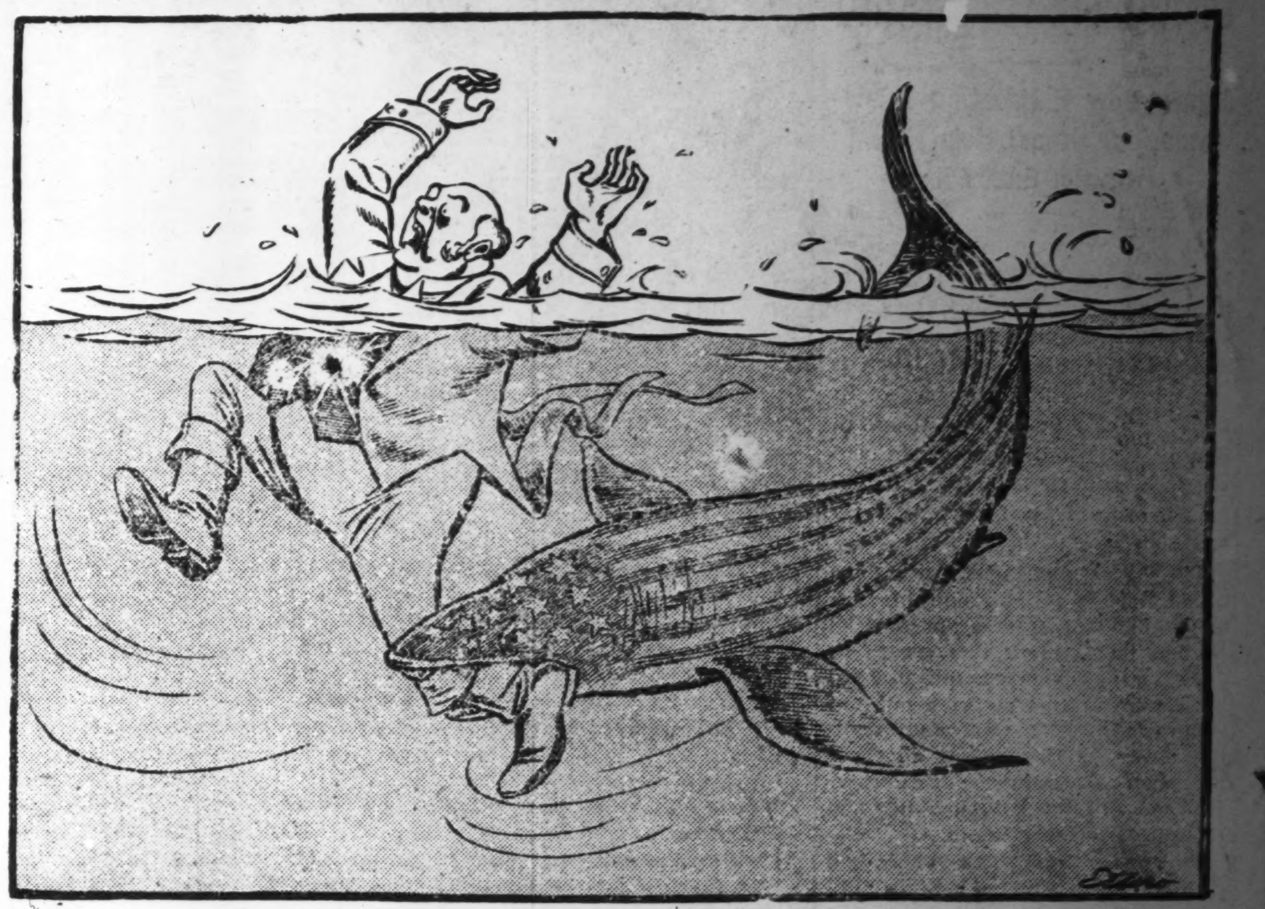
The difficulties that faced them, the hardships that had to be borne, the conditions through which these marines fought and won are truly beyond imagination and comprehension. But, uncomplainingly and resolutely they have done every task assigned to them. These heroic Japanese Bluejackets loyally carry out their duty, guarding with their life any and all posts assigned to them. In the glory of these men, we can see the strength, the power of Japan.

In the Periodicals

Shincho, Vol. 39, No. 10, October, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Shincho-sha, Tokyo. Price 60 sen. Leading articles: About Myth, History and Faith, German Productive Literature, German Literary Men and Patriotic Movement, French Literary Men and Patriotic Drive, Theater-Going Public, and Classics of the Meiji and Taisho Eras.

Toa, Vol. 15, No. 10, October, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Toa-kai, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Leading articles: Civil Life Policy of National Government of China, Study on Chungking's Military Power, Kuomintang-Communist Conflict, Significance of Agricultural Policy in North China, Historical Observation and Present Phase of Relations Between Chungking and India, Military Administration in Malaya.

How They Must Love Each Other!



Domei

SHANGHAI, October 7.—The Japanese military transport ship, Lisbon Maru, with 1,800 British war prisoners on board, was sunk by an American submarine in the East China Sea on October 1 while the vessel was on her way to Japan..

Letters to the Japan Times Advertiser

TRIPARTITE PACT LAUDED

Allied Opposition Tightened Bonds Of Axis Nations

To the Editor:

Two years have passed since that memorable day when Japan, shaking a disconcerted world out of its lethargic rut of self-complaisance, concluded the Tripartite Alliance with Germany and Italy. Two years have passed since 250,000,000 people merged their strength and their beliefs in the achievement of a common objective—the establishment of a New World Order, the one towards its establishment in Greater East Asia, the other in Europe. Within these two years, the world has seen many changes—it has seen nations built and nations destroyed, borderlines altered and borderlines defined; it has seen the rise of great and prominent men, the decline of the arrogant. It has seen history in its making.

During the two years since the signing of the treaty, the relationships of the three countries have progressed smoothly. Whatever opposition they have encountered from the Allied nations has only helped to tighten the knot which binds them. With the dawn of the second anniversary of the Tripartite Alliance on September 27, 1942, the world saw a better consolidation, a stronger unification of the Axis powers.

5 Years of Concerted Effort

For more than five years Japan, Germany, and Italy have advanced side by side, striving in a common cause. On November 6, 1937, joining their hands in an endeavor to check the activities of the Communist International, they signed an anti-Comintern tripartite protocol. One year later, in November of 1938, a cultural pact was concluded between Germany and Japan, the first of its kind ever to be concluded by Japan. A similar pact was started in December of the same year between Japan and Italy, and signed in March of the following year. These two agreements worked for a cultural rapprochement between the countries, an understanding of their cultures and the promotion of friendship and amity between their people. On July 29, 1939, a provisional trade agreement, consolidating commercial relationships between Japan and Germany, was concluded, correlating with the Japan-Manchoukuo-Italy Trade Agreement of the previous year.

In September of 1939, Germany declared war upon England, finally bringing to a head the antagonism which had lain fomenting between the two countries. A few months later, against the unwritten code of international ethics, a group of officers from a British cruiser boarded the N.Y.K. liner, Asama Maru, and against vigorous protest arrested 21 German non-combatants. To this action, violating an unwritten law, the Japanese Government protested bitterly, demanding the return of the German passengers, and following a series of parleys, the British Government finally complied, returning 9 of the 21 Germans arrested. Small though this incident was, it aided in further consolidating the friendship between the two Axis powers, Japan and Germany.

Relations Aggravate

Prior to this, the relationship between Japan and Britain, and between Japan and the United States, concerning the China Affair, had been growing steadily antagonistic. The feeling of animosity finally terminated in the abrogation of the U.S.-Japan Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of 1911. Britain, to Japan's repeated requests that she close the Chungking supply route through Burma, consistently backed and filled, refusing to give a definite answer. Finally unable to avoid the issue, Britain acquiesced to Japan's demand, banning the transit and transportation of munitions through the Burma route for a period of three months beginning the 18th of July.

It was at this juncture that Japan, Germany, and Italy concluded their Tripartite Alliance. Having a common purpose and objective, the three countries joined hands to ensure the achievement of their goal, to establish and maintain a New World Order for the promotion of mutual prosperity and for the welfare of their peoples. They mutually recognized each other's leadership in Europe and in Asia, and finding that for which they were striving in their own way hindered by the interference of America and Britain, they formally united in their efforts to accomplish their task, undertaking to assist each other not only through economic and political means, but through military aid, should one of the contracting parties be attacked by countries not yet involved in the European War or in the Sino-Japanese conflict.

A Bigger Goal

Their objective, however, covered more than prosperity among themselves and welfare among their own peoples. Theirs was a more inclusive goal, one covering the welfare of the entire world, one striving for an ultimate world peace. It was their desire that any nation working for similar achievements should receive their fullest cooperation, that together they might achieve a lasting prosperity and harmony enfolding the entire world.

Britain and the United States failed to realize the significance of the Tripartite Alliance. Looking upon the treaty as a threat against the Allied powers, they turned with bitter retaliatory measures. The United States issued a ban on the export of scrap iron to Japan; she extended a $25,000,000 credit to the Chiang Kai-shek regime. With the reelection of Roosevelt for third term, the anti-Axis policy was further intensified with the adoption of the Lease-Lend Act of May 1941. This was closely followed by the organization of the so-called ABCD encirclement camp, and the freezing of Japanese assets in America.

England followed suit by reopening the Burma route to Chungking and by adopting Anglo-Chiang measures for the joint defense of Burma and the Burma route. Like the United States, she enforced freezing restrictions against Japanese assets, and later abrogated three existing treaties with Japan, the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of April 3, 1911, the Treaty concerning the Trade Relations between Japan and British India of July 13, 1934, and the Treaty dealing with the Trade Relations between Japan and Burma.

With the situation becoming more and more aggravated, the tie between the three countries of the Axis became stronger and more solidified. It was only natural that such a tie should strengthen, for Germany and Italy were engaged in war with the Allied powers, and Japan, goaded to a high pitch of resentment, was finding it difficult to stomach the arrogance of the Allied nations. Between them, they had a common enemy. Finally, on the 8th of December, 1941, Japan declared war on the United States and the British Empire.

In Europe, in the hands of the mighty German and Italian armies, the strength of the British forces was slowly being crumbled and pulverized. In East Asia, the British were meeting defeat after defeat through the lightning attacks of the Japanese Forces. In the Pacific, the American forces were milling around in utter confusion and bewilderment, suffering loss after loss, their America-is-the-greatest ego completely deflated by the Imperial Army and Navy.

Thus have the Axis Powers challenged and met the Allied nations. In the fever of achieving their goal, they have won victory after victory. The success they have thus far attained is a fitting commemoration for the second anniversary of the Tripartite Alliance which, at the time of its conclusion, caused such consternation among the Allies. Thus have the three nations of the Axis progressed, and thus will they progress, each striving for the ultimate realization of a common goal, and through their efforts shall the world find a lasting and universal peace.

TAKEO SATO

October 3.

SCHCLARSHIP TO BE SET UP

Proceeds From Takarazuka Matinee To Support Needy Nisei

To the Editor:

When we look back upon the events of the past year, it brings to our mind most vividly that mid-August last year, when through the enforcement of the Assets Freezing Act, the United States threatened the livelihood of the Nisei students in Japan, who had solely been depending upon remittances from their parents abroad. The outbreak of hostilities between Japan and America on December 8th completely cut off the Nisei from news of their parents and through the suspension of funds compelled them to discontinue their education.

The epoch-making War of Greater East Asia gave the Nisei a new aspect upon their ancestral land and firmly established their individual status. That memorable day when the first bomb crashed on Pearl Harbor had kindled in their hearts the fire of patriotism toward the land of their parents' birth. They did not grieve in vain, however. Silently and carefully they thought of the new road that stretched out before them and which they must tread individually. Some acquired part time work. Those attending school during the day worked during the evening till late at night, while those going to night school offered their free hours during the day. Thus, these Nisei did their utmost bent on the completion of their education in spite of all obstacles. But while the difficulties were many, they stood up resolutely, full of hope so that when, after the war, they meet their dear ones, all the misunderstanding that had existed about them would have been eliminated and they would be seen in their true self—good loyal Japanese citizens. Almost the entire number of those who made their way into the world just prior to the outbreak of the war are either serving their country on the front lines, or through the knowledge of the English language, are working in newspaper or radio work or are engaged in very important and useful enterprises.

Out of Funds

Our chief concern is for those Nisei, who while possessing the same brilliant future, as the others who graduated before them in times of peace, are forced to travel a totally different road because of lack

(Continued on Page 5)